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ANNUAL REPORT

1971 - 72

Alberta

HEALTH AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
October 2, 1972

TO HIS HONOUR J. W. GRANT MacEWAN,
Lieutenant Governor
and Social Development:

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Second Annual Report of the Department of Health and Social Development which covers the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1972.

NEIL CRAWFORD,
Minister

HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1971-1972

REPORT OF THE CHIEF DEPUTY MINISTER

October 1, 1972

TO: The Honorable Neil Crawford
Minister, Department of Health
and Social Development:

See letter facing inside front cover

I am pleased to submit the Second Annual Report of the Department of Health and Social Development for the annual year and fiscal year of 1971.

The passing of the Health and Social Development Act on March 31, 1971, climaxed a year of preparation for the merger of the former Departments of Health and Social Development. This merger legally came into effect on April 28, 1971.

The new department at the time of merger had three areas of service delivery: Institutions; Services; and Program Planning with a Deputy Minister responsible for each.

The major objective of the Department was to focus on health and social development needs in the province to bring about better planning and program development, priority setting and the integration and coordination of total service delivery.

Following a Provincial General Election in the summer of 1971, the new government carried out a further organizational change. Effective January 1, 1972, as part of the priorities established by the Progressive Conservative Government, two new areas were created: Mental Health and Services for the Handicapped. Further senior management changes were made at the deputy minister level and a Chief Deputy Minister was appointed at the same time, to coordinate the activities of the department.

Responsibility for services to retarded persons was separated from the former Division of Mental Health and management staff were assembled to focus on the development of these services.

A major accomplishment by this new section was evident by the swift action when the Centre for the Care of the Mentally Handicapped was established. Developed in a renovated wing of the old Misericordia Hospital in Edmonton, the first of some 88 patients were transferred from Alberta School Hospital — Red Deer in the early weeks of February.

Other changes to the department's operation can be studied from the organization chart included in this report.

The priority placed on Mental Health is reflected in the introduction of a new Mental Health Act for the spring session of the Legislature. Increased emphasis is to be placed on community care for the mentally ill, with emphasis on mental health as well as mental illness.

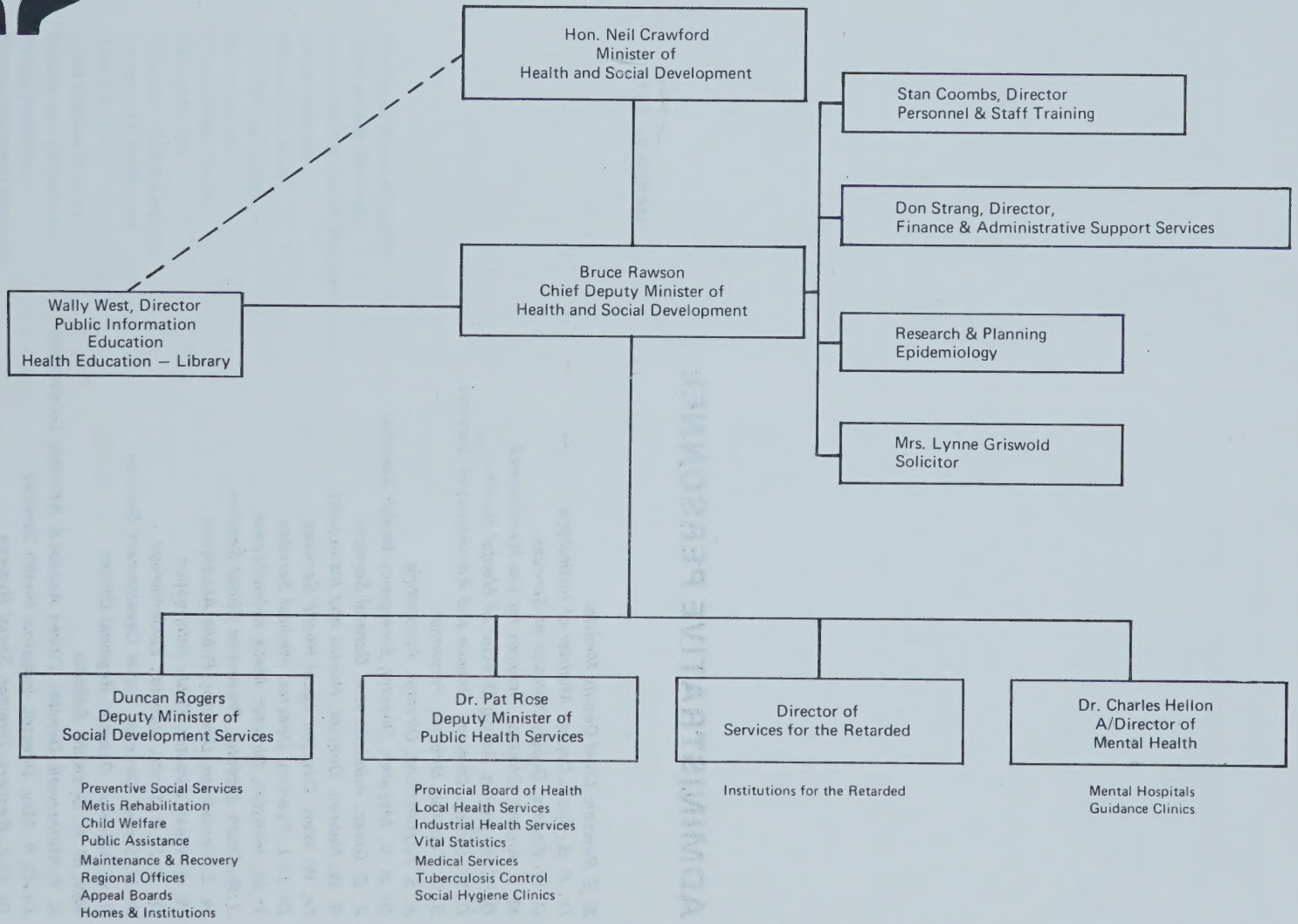
Under the new organizational structure, five other areas report directly to the Chief Deputy Minister: Personnel and Staff Training; Finance and Administrative Support Services; Research and Planning — Epidemiology; Solicitor and Public Information — Education.

A significant change in the presentation of this department's Annual Report has taken place. Only highlights of the year are being reported. Quantitative statistical material which was included in previous departmental Annual Reports, is still accessible from the division concerned or the recently established Department Library.

With the growth of interested groups and preparation for change in programs and responsibilities, this has been an exciting and challenging year for departmental staff. I am grateful for the loyal and efficient service they have continued to provide under somewhat trying circumstances.

Bruce S. Rawson
Chief Deputy Minister

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION CHART



ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

MARCH 31, 1972

B. S. Rawson, Chief Deputy Minister
Dr. P. B. Rose, Deputy Minister of Institutions
D. W. Rogers, Deputy Minister of Services
M. L. Arcand, Director, Services for the Handicapped
Dr. C. P. Hellon, Acting Director of Mental Health
D. W. Strang, Director, Finance and Administrative Services
S. G. Coombs, Director, Personnel
A. S. Fitzsimmons, Director, Accounting
Dr. A. G. McLaren, Director, Emergency Health Services
A. G. Green, Administrator, General Services
R. W. Holmes, Director, Homes and Institutions
Dr. W. Watt, Director, Local Health Services
Dr. C. L. Pearson, Director, Medical Services
T. M. Johnston, Director, Metis Rehabilitation
J. R. Smith, Director, Preventive Social Services
W. L. Casselman, Director, Public Assistance
W. A. West, Director, Public Information
Dr. E. S. O. Smith, Director, Epidemiology
D. M. Stolee, Director, Social Development Services
R. G. Maxwell, Director, Regional Offices
Mrs. M. H. Griswold, Solicitor
K. T. Motherwell, Director, Citizen Appeal & Advisory Committees
Dr. C. R. May, Director, Industrial Health Services
Dr. P. L. Rentiers, Director, Social Hygiene
Dr. J. Ryder, Director, Tuberculosis Control
J. Colville, Director, Vital Statistics
Dr. J. M. X. Dixon, Director Provincial Laboratory of Public Health

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PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Two new sets of Provincial Board of Health Regulations were made during the year as follows:

Alberta Regulations 57/71 and 84/71 (O.C.'s 324/71 and 460/71) Regulations Respecting Fluid Milk Standards. These regulations establish bacterial standards for fluid milk retailed in the Province.

Alberta Regulation 135/71 (O.C. 787/71) Regulations for the Prevention of Salmonella Infection by the Control of the Sale of Turtles. These regulations prevent the sale of certain species of pet turtles which have been found to be agents in the spread of salmonella infection. Exceptions are made for post secondary educational institutions.

The disposal of harmful materials was a matter of concern throughout the year. The safe disposal of D.D.T. stocks is one aspect of this. On November 9, 1971 representatives of the Provincial Board of Health met with representatives of the Canada Department of the Environment to discuss proposals to use the high temperature incinerator at the Suffield Experimental Station for this purpose. This facility is being used for the destruction of D.D.T. stocks held by the Department of National Defence, a program which will be completed in early 1972. A plan was proposed for the safe movement of other stocks to Suffield and for their disposal. This plan was submitted to the Minister of Health and Social Development and received approval.

Disposal arrangements for other hazardous materials including radioactive substances particularly at the Province's three Universities received attention. The Board did note that each of the Universities has placed an officer in charge of these activities thus providing for a centralized control.

Facilities for the treatment of liquid industrial wastes were completed during the year at the sugar refineries at Taber and Picture Butte. Municipal sewage treatment plants were completed at Banff, Cardston and Rocky Mountain House. Further completions early in 1972 are anticipated at Athabasca, Calmar, Olds and Lethbridge.

Stricter requirements for the operation of sanitary landfills and modified landfills came into effect on January 1, 1971. A survey made through Health Units indicated a number of cases where there was not full compliance.

There was increasing activity in the area of occupational health throughout the year. Problems in the control of dust and noise and in the prevention of lead poisoning at various plants were brought to the attention of the Board. In most instances progress towards solutions was made with the cooperation of the industry concerned.

During the year a number of cases of persons suffering or believed to be suffering from tuberculosis in an infectious form were reported to the Board. After investigation of each case the Board issued 15 orders covering removal of persons refusing treatment or examination to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment or examination. Twelve such orders were issued in 1970, 13 in 1969, 12 in 1968 and three in 1967.

Some of the activities of the Provincial Board of Health have been referred to in this report. There were many other matters which came before the Board. The following gives some idea of the diversity of the subjects: rabies outbreak in wildlife, problems in enforcement of housing regulations, the transportation by trucks of frozen foods and perishable foods, sanitation at feed lots and pig keeping operations, bacterial standards for soft ice cream, employment of lifeguards at swimming pools and at commercial bathing places, the establishing of a policy in respect to the levying of a charge for inspectional services by Local Health Authorities, the disposal of human tissue through a garberator, the sale of ozonizers and the provision of holiday trailer sanitary stations at Provincial Parks and at commercial enterprises.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Division acts in an advisory capacity providing consultant services to all Local Health Boards and their staff. It is also responsible for the payment of fiscal grants to Health Units and City Health Departments and to the Municipal Nursing Service.

The Health Inspection Services Branch was retained by the Department of Health and Social Development and attached to the Division of Local Health Services following the transfer of the Division of Environmental Health Services to the new Department of the Environment.

Paralytic Poliomyelitis

It is again encouraging to advise that during the year 1971, no case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis was reported. This is now the seventh consecutive year in which no definite or confirmed cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis have been diagnosed as occurring within the Province. During the year, one resident died from the late effects of Paralytic Poliomyelitis contracted many years before in one of the previous epidemics.

Viral or Aseptic Meningitis

During the year, seven cases of Meningitis (Viral or Aseptic) were reported, which is similar to the incidence of seven cases reported in 1969 and 10 cases reported in 1970.

Typhoid Fever

No cases of Typhoid Fever were detected and reported during the year in review. One case of Paratyphoid Fever and one Typhoid Carrier were discovered in the Edmonton area.

The Typhoid Carrier was an elderly lady who came to Canada from Pakistan in 1967.

The case of Paratyphoid Fever was a young girl (age 11 years) who came to Canada from Lebanon just two weeks before. The source of infection was Lebanon and incubated the disease on her way to Edmonton.

Diphtheria

During the year, a total of 48 cases of Diphtheria infections were diagnosed by combined clinical and laboratory findings, and follow-up investigations also brought to light a total of 130 Diphtheria Carriers. No fatalities were recorded — the last death in the province from Diphtheria occurring in 1966.

Almost all Diphtheria infections have occurred in the northern part of the Province. Of the 48 cases reported, one occurred in the southern part of the Province and 47 in the northern areas, 34 of these being Registered Indians. Of the 130 Carriers reported, only two occurred in the south. One hundred and twenty-eight (128) carriers were discovered north of a line drawn through Edson, Stony Plain, Edmonton, Vegreville and Vermilion, with 64 carriers being found among Registered Indians.

Many of the carriers are noted to be suffering from infected skin lesions and discharging suppurative ear infections, so that social hygiene, rather than the acute infectious upper respiratory disease of past decades, appears to be the main concern.

Large scale diphtheria immunization programs by local health authorities have probably helped to partially control the infection, but the continued high incidence of Diphtheria infection indicated a rather heavy latent infection throughout the northern part of the Province.

Measles

The cyclical epidemic of Measles which produced 5,277 reported cases in 1970, reached its peak and rapidly declined, with only 693 cases being reported in 1971. All areas of the North American Continent seemed to experience a cyclical epidemic in 1970, and Alberta was no exception. The rapid decline to a very low incidence in 1971, was probably, in part, due to the effects of the Provincial Measles Immunization Program for pre-school children, started in 1966.

Streptococcal Infections

Reported incidence of Streptococcal infections in 1971, (Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat) has risen to an all-time high of 2,581 cases, surpassing the previous peak reported for the past ten years of 2,143 cases in 1968.

No vaccines are available for immunization against this disease, and control is mainly effected through active treatment of cases, carriers and contacts.

Infectious Hepatitis

For the first time in three years, there has been a slight decline in the reported incidence of Infectious Hepatitis, with 1,290 cases reported in 1971, as against 1,524 cases in 1970, and 1,425 cases in 1969.

The number of cases of Serum Hepatitis reported has increased markedly from two cases in 1969, six cases in 1970 to 40 cases in 1971. Although it is very difficult to distinguish between Infectious Hepatitis and Serum Hepatitis, the latter is frequently associated with self-administration of narcotic and hallucinogenic drugs and commune-type living by segments of the population. It is interesting to note the distribution of these cases of Serum Hepatitis — 31 in Calgary; eight in Edmonton and one in Medicine Hat.

Rabies

The Public Health Service continues to immunize against Rabies, all personnel employed in the Provincial Control Program, and approximately 7,000 doses of Pre-exposure Rabies Tissue Culture Vaccine has been given in the two years (1970 and 1971) in immunizing close to 2,500 personnel. Two main types of Post-exposure Vaccine-Rabies Vaccine (Duck Embryo-D.E.V.) and Rabies Vaccine (Semple-N.T.V.). Each citing incident, or contact exposure of human residents from wildlife or domestic animals, has to be thoroughly investigated and individually assessed, to determine the degree of exposure and danger; the necessity of attempting to safeguard the person by post-exposure immunization, and the type and amount of post-exposure

vaccine that will be required. In the two-year period, well over 100 Alberta residents have required and been provided with, Post-exposure Rabies Vaccine.

The excellent work of the Provincial Central Rabies Control Committee, and of the personnel involved, Federal, Provincial, Municipal, University, Veterinary Association, etc., is a prime example of multi-disciplinary cooperative teamwork and the results achieved to date are most encouraging, and would lead one to be optimistic and anticipate the residents of this Province may well be free of the fear of Rabies in a few short years.

Leprosy

No new cases of Leprosy were diagnosed or detected in the Province during 1971.

Malaria

Three cases of Malaria were reported in 1971. The first case was diagnosed in Edmonton in an immigrant who had contracted the disease in India. The other two cases were two brothers, residents of Calgary, who had contracted the disease while travelling through India, Pakistan and other South Asian countries.

Rubella

Increased incidence of Rubella infection experienced in 1970, continued into 1971. Rubella infection tends to occur in periodic cycles or epidemic waves every 6 or 7 years. It is anticipated that in 1972, and for a few more years, Rubella infection in the Province will return to its normal incidence of approximately 1,000 cases per year.

Salmonella Infections

Incidence of Salmonella Infection continued its gradual increase during 1971. This infection often responsible for acute gastro-enteritis and frequently associated with food poisoning outbreaks, can be passed from person to person, and from person to food. The disease is most frequently associated with domestic animals and poultry, so that the predominant source of infection is usually food.

The Provincial Salmonella Surveillance Service, organized in 1970, continued to investigate, study, and conduct surveys in regard to the many types of Salmonella infections, and by such measures, it is hoped that some reduction in the prevalence of the disease may be attained through correlation of information, through education and better management of food handling, food preparation and food service practices.

One of the early findings of the Surveillance Committee was the association of certain types of Salmonella infections, especially in young children with the handling of pet turtles. The Provincial Board of Health was notified of these findings and following recommendations of the Committee, legislation was passed prohibiting the sale of certain species of turtles as household pets. This action has already been followed by a noticeable reduction in certain types of Salmonella infection in children.

Immunization

A large stock of immunization products provided for the residents of the Provincial Government, is held at the Provincial Laboratory and then distributed on a regular basis to all Health Units, the City Health Departments and the Municipal Nursing Service.

Health Units

There are now twenty-five Health Units, besides the Cities of Calgary and Edmonton Health Departments, operating in the Province providing preventive public health services to almost the entire population of Alberta. In the northern part of the Province, there still remain some sparsely populated areas, not served by organized health services. These Northern areas have been loosely grouped into one large service — The Northern Alberta Health Service, operated directly by the Department. Through this special service and the Municipal Nursing Service, basic public health services, as well as emergency and minor nursing treatments are provided for Northern residents.

Public Health Nursing

Recruitment of Nurses: For the second consecutive year, no difficulty was experienced in placing well qualified nurses for public health nursing positions. Fourteen new public health nursing positions were created in the official health agencies, six in Edmonton, five in Calgary, two in the health units and two in the Municipal Nursing Service.

Professional Training Grants: For the 1970-71 academic year professional training grants were given to nine nurses seeking additional qualification in public health nursing. Six returned to or joined the staff of the City of Edmonton Health Department and one to the City of Calgary Health Department, and three gained employment in the health unit service.

For the 1971-72 academic year, professional training grants were given to 25 nurses to assist them with the final

year of the post-basic degree in nursing — of these ten were two nurses who plan to work in public health nursing.

Maternal and Child Health

The complete revision of infant diet cards, known as Baby's Daily Routine, was done with the assistance of the Provincial Nutritionist and representatives of the City of Edmonton Health Department.

Throughout the Province there has been an improvement in the availability of prenatal classes given either by public health nurses or hospital personnel. Although the classes are considered to be meeting a definite community need, in the main, few mothers in the lower socio-economic group or unmarried mothers avail themselves of the service.

Family Planning

Plans are going ahead to hold family planning seminars throughout the Province for all interested nurses. These are being organized in cooperation with local health services and the Department of National Health and Welfare who are providing the seminar leader.

Municipal Nursing Service

At the request of the Board of Administrators of the New Town of Rainbow Lake a full-time nursing service commenced operation in February when their one medical office closed. Our office at Fort Vermilion was moved to a building renovated by the Fort Vermilion Hospital.

St. Benedict's Mission at Atikameg gave notice to the Department in December that they wished to terminate their contract. After many years they decided they were unable to continue to participate in the nursing service due to difficulty in obtaining a replacement for the nurse supplied by the Order of the Daughters of Wisdom. Although the need for this service continues, recruitment of another nurse for this remote isolated area which lacks suitable living accommodation has so far been impossible. The preventive services will be continued by the staff of the Peace River Health Unit.

Dental Health Services

During the 1971 calendar year the Alberta East Central and the Foothills Health Units established preventive and educational dental health programs and that the Big Country and Minburn-Vermilion Health Units have re-established their former programs. Plans are underway to re-establish a program in the North Eastern Alberta Health Unit and a new program in the Wetoka Health Unit during the summer of 1972.

Dental Auxiliary Student Recruitment

Recruitment for students to accept the Professional Training Grant, Dental Auxiliary Bursary Training Program, was undertaken via newspaper advertisement.

Seventy-five students applied for the Professional Training Grant and thirteen applicants were accepted for admission at the School of Dental Hygiene, University of Alberta, and were registered in the Dental Auxiliary Bursary Training Program.

Dental Technician Examinations

The one day written and practical examinations were held at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, on Saturday, January 30th. Nine candidates were successful and registered as Registered Dental Technicians in keeping with an Act Respecting Dental Technicians. One candidate failed.

As of December 31, 1971, there were 82 Registered Dental Technicians in Alberta.

Volunteer Dentist Program

This program of making available treatment services, on a private practice basis, proved most worthy for this year. The new, but limited additions, to the equipment sets received very favourable comments from the participating dentists.

One direct result from this program was the establishment of a permanent dental practice in Valleyview by the dentist who participated in the Volunteer Dentist Program.

Preventive and dental treatment services were made available to these areas for 130 working days which is an increase of 51 days over 1970. An average of twenty patients per day were treated in each clinic.

Fluoridation Plebiscites

Five fluoridation plebiscites were held during 1971.

Morinville, Lac La Biche and Slave Lake were passed while the ones in Calgary and Medicine Hat were defeated.

Twelve communities with a population of 23,045 are awaiting installation of fluoridation equipment.

Nutrition Services

Six issues of Nutritionally Speaking were prepared and distributed in 1971 to a mailing list of approximately 1,000.

Some 150 requests were received by letter and telephone from public health personnel, municipal nurses, and industrial nurses for nutrition information and assistance with interpreting therapeutic diets.

At the request of the Dental Officer with the Edmonton Local Board of Health, considerable time was spent revising and making suggestions on the nutrition information in publications used in a caries prevention program.

Thirty-seven dietary departments in small hospitals, nursing homes, senior citizen's homes and child care centers were given assistance in the past year. The requests were usually for aid with menu planning, therapeutic diets, food preparation, food purchasing and storage.

An extensive report was prepared on the dietary department at the Baker Memorial Sanatorium, and a report of the caloric intake of the residents at Dèerhome in Red Deer was prepared for the medical superintendent. Similarly, planning meetings for the food services to be used in the Centre for the Care of the Mentally Retarded and with kitchen plans for High Level Health Centre were attended.

Guidance and assistance in planning six nutrition projects which the teachers then carried out in their schools was given. Assistance was given in evaluating four of these projects.

Also, help was provided to in-service training and consultative service to three dietetic interns, nine dietary technicians, and 11 student nurses.

Arrangements were made for clinics which were part of the Alberta portion of Nutrition Canada, the national nutrition survey. The survey was conducted by the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare in cooperation with provincial health departments.

Along a similar vein, at the request of the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, public health personnel were surveyed to obtain opinions about the proposed revisions to Canada's Food Guide and a proposed publication, **Nutrition Teaching Aids ... for public health nurses.**

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Division of Environmental Health Services was affected by re-organization changes in the Provincial Government during 1971. The Division's staff, work responsibilities and previous annual reports were arranged into the following six subject areas, viz:

1. Municipal Engineering
2. Air Pollution Control
3. Water Pollution Control
4. Laboratory
5. Plumbing Inspection
6. Public Health Inspection

Effective April 1, 1971, Groups 1 to 4 inclusive were transferred to the newly-formed Department of the Environment, and the Plumbing Inspection Group was transferred to the Department of Labour. The Public Health Inspection Section and their main work responsibilities stayed with the Department.

Health Inspection Services

During 1971 there were 79 full time Public Health Inspectors in the Provincial Department of Health and Social Development, City Health Departments and Health Units. There were also three Public Health Inspectors employed by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Two matters of public health interest affecting the entire Province but not directly related to activities of Health Inspection Services are reported here.

Local Boards of Health suspended or refused seven restaurant permits during the year. Permits were issued or reinstated when necessary measures for the protection of public health were completed.

For the first time since 1965 there was some active interest shown by urban municipalities in compulsory pasteurization bylaws. The Village of Breton passed a bylaw bringing to 43 the number of cities, towns and villages having such bylaws in effect. The Village of Warburg prepared for the required plebiscite on such a bylaw to be held early in 1972. Notwithstanding the small number of compulsory pasteurization bylaws there is only a very small amount of unpasteurized milk retailed in Alberta.

A start was made on a program of continuing in-service training for Public Health Inspectors to supplement previous periodic five-day refresher courses. Three one-day workshops spaced throughout the year were held. Two were repeated in Calgary and Edmonton.

At the beginning of the year a survey by Health Units revealed that at least 208 municipal refuse disposal systems

did not meet the minimum standards required by the regulations. Provincial Public Health Inspectors worked with the Health Unit Inspectors to secure improvements to these facilities. As a result of Health Inspection Services activities 133 refuse disposal systems were brought up to an acceptable standard during the year and there was good progress in many others.

Approval of the preliminary outline was granted for 28 new refuse disposal sites. In 21 instances pre-establishment requirements were completed and Provincial Board of Health permits issued.

A major portion of one inspector's time was spent in administering the Regulations Respecting Bedding and Upholstered and Stuffed Articles. New regulations approved during the year assisted in dealing with certain problems in registering upholsters' premises and in the labelling of upholstered articles. Total registrations during the year ending June 30, 1971 were 143 which may be compared with 136 in the previous licence year. There were three prosecutions during the 1971 calendar year for failing to register. In each case there had been several warnings. Verdicts in all cases were guilty. A brochure on labelling requirements was prepared and circulated.

Two surveys were conducted during the year with the cooperation of Local Health Authorities. The first of these was carried out to assess effects on bacterial quality of pasteurized milk due to length of storage in refrigeration at retail stores. The results supported a conclusion that provided storage is at a satisfactory temperature pasteurized milk can be held for a lengthy period of time and meet bacteriological standards.

The other survey was carried out to determine whether soft ice cream being retailed was meeting the guidelines for bacterial quality proposed by the Provincial Board of Health. From the laboratory reports, it appeared that the guidelines were quite practical and capable of achievement, but there were a number of instances where bacterial counts exceeded the proposed limits. This also applied to milkshakes made from soft ice cream.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

The greatly enhanced interest demonstrated by the general public in all aspects of venereal diseases and their control commented on in the 1970 report has continued and increased during 1971.

Traditionally the prime effort of any venereal disease agency has always been directed towards the control of syphilis, a vastly more devastating disease than gonorrhea. It now appears that gonorrhea must replace syphilis as the main target.

Alberta figures for 1971 show a decrease in syphilis (all types) from 134 cases to 127. More important is the drop in early syphilis (infectious) by a total of 12 cases (13.6%). Although not cause for complacency, the figures are reassuring.

The gonorrhea figures however, continue to rise from year to year. Thus, in 1971 an increase of 859 cases (12.9%) (confirmed and unconfirmed) in reported cases occurred. Evaluation of the true situation regarding gonorrhea is most difficult since it remains here as elsewhere a highly underreported disease. It is anticipated by the Division that the gonorrhea rate will continue to show very significant upward trends. This will not be so much a reflection of actual increase as of improved reporting to the Division. At the present time, it is quite evident that more physicians are including tests for venereal infection routinely as part of medical examinations. More people are going to their physicians requesting examinations for these infections.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Emergency Health Services

The Emergency Health Services program of planning, orientation and training continues to show favorable progress. Fifteen Hospital Disaster Exercises were held. Six Active Treatment Hospitals conducted the initial exercise of their Disaster Plan. Two Auxiliary Hospitals, initially exercised their Plans. Seven Active Treatment Hospitals held full scale review exercises. One Hundred-six Active Treatment Hospitals of a total of one-hundred twenty-one, have exercised and approved Disaster Plans. Fourteen Auxiliary Hospitals, of a total of thirty, have exercised their plan. Thirty-one Active Treatment Hospitals have conducted one or more full scale reviews of their plan.

Three-hundred-fifteen Hospital Disaster Kits have been issued to those Active Treatment Hospitals who have completed and successfully exercised their Disaster Plans. To date, twenty-four Blood Donor Packs have been stored with nineteen hospitals, outside the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary. Twenty-seven Casualty Collecting Units, eighteen Advanced Treatment Centers and seventeen Emergency Hospitals have been placed in their specific storage sites. Those units still to be prepositioned are in storage in The Medical Depot, C.F.B. Sarcee, Calgary.

Special Handicapped Children's Programs

The Department continued certain responsibilities which were authorized in October, 1963, involving six children with Phocomelic defects, presumably due to thalidomide.

At the Multiple Handicapped Children's Unit at the Glenrose Provincial General Hospital, Edmonton, 984 patients were examined. The Edmonton section of the Juvenile Amputee Clinics examined 260 patients, of whom seven were new patients and 253 were review patients, while the clinic at the Alberta Children's Hospital at Calgary examined 113 cases, of whom nine were new patients and 104 were review cases.

Registry for Handicapped Children and Adults

The number of cases registered to the end of 1971, was 27,326 with 4,287 new cases registered during the year, averaging about 360 per month. This is an increase of over 300 cases over the number registered in 1970 and is accounted for mainly by registrations received from the Calgary Cerebral Palsy Clinic. The Special Study into reduction deformities of limbs was continued, with 17 cases and 34 controls investigated. This concludes the three year project.

A Special Study was made regarding the number of multiply handicapped persons in the Edmonton area, at the request of a concerned citizen's group. As a result, two organizations have been set up:

1. The Action Group of the Disabled — a group of seriously handicapped adults in the 18-45 year age range, who are able to speak for themselves and actively engage in projects to aid handicapped citizens e.g. — ramps to enter schools, university and other public buildings; ramped curbs; better rehabilitation facilities and job opportunities.
2. Association for Dependent Handicapped — this consists mainly of parents of severely handicapped children who are anxious to obtain improved facilities for the care of these children.

During the last four months of the year, a special survey was conducted of 15 year olds on the Registry, with a view to finding out the adequacy of remedial services throughout the province and attempting to estimate how many of these young people will be permanently handicapped when entering the work force. Health Units and Health Departments cooperated well in this study and a report on the findings will be compiled in the near future.

Cystic Fibrosis Program

This program commenced in May of 1964 and was established to provide antibiotic drugs and pancreatic enzymes necessary for the treatment of children suffering from this condition. This action was deemed necessary because of the high cost of this life-saving treatment which was beyond the means of many.

Ninety-two children suffering from Cystic Fibrosis received free drugs during the calendar year.

Diabetic Treatment Program

The Department provided, without charge, insulin to diabetics who are residents of the Province. The program commenced in 1927 and treatment is provided through a means test upon application by the patient through his or her own physician.

The number of persons using these drugs during 1971, with the 1970 figures in brackets, are as follows: Insulin — 310 (332), Tolbutamide — 247 (348), Phenformin — 81 (106) and Chlorpropamide 57 (69), making a total of 695 (855).

Phenylketonuria Program

The Special Drug Program included the treatment of phenylketonuria in 1960. This is a congenital defect found in a very small percentage of newborn infants which results in mental defects if not treated early with special dietary preparations. These preparations are provided, free of charge, and during the year, five patients were in receipt of this aid under this program.

Rheumatic Fever Program

Started in 1958, to provide penicillin free to children with rheumatic fever up to their eighteenth birthday. In 1971, 23 patients were receiving triple sulpha while 1,247 were receiving penicillin. The total number of new applications and follow-up supplies, with the 1970 figures in brackets, are as follows: New applications — 162 (166) and follow-up supplies — 2,932 (3,230).

Emergency Air Ambulance Service

The emergency service has been in operation since 1959 and during 1971, provided 164 flights. Particulars concerning emergency flights made during 1971, compared with 1970 figures are as follows: Number of flights — 164 — 110; Number of patients — 168 — 117; consisting of 115 — 82 adults and 53 — 35 children.

Poliomyelitis Treatment Program

As of December 31, 1971, there were 3,888 registered poliomyelitis patients, an increase of four during the year.

Treatment Services for Social Service Recipients

The average number of Social Service Recipients for the year 1971, with the 1970 figures in brackets, are as follows: Government Child Wards — 4,902 (4,815), Aid to Dependent Children — 637 (579), All Other Social Service Recipients — 74,170 (71,106), making a total of 79,709 (76,500).

Dental Services for Social Service Recipients:

On behalf of Social Service Recipients, the per capita payment in 1971 to the Alberta Dental Association was $1.35 per month. Routine dental care is provided to all Social Service Recipients and with the exception of the Government Child Wards and Aid to Dependent Children Groups, two-thirds of the cost of new dentures is provided. Posterior bridge work is not provided, however, special dental and orthodontic care for the Government Child Wards and Aid to Dependent Children may be authorized.

Optical Services for Social Service Recipients:

The total of all services under the program for glasses in 1971-72 amounted to 4,031 accounts. This represents a decrease of 8,590 due to services being covered by the Public Assistance Branch of the Department. Utilization of optical services for 1971-72, with 1970-71 figures in brackets, are as follows: Average number of recipients — 79,709 (76,500), Number of services — 4,031 (12,621), Percentage of recipients obtaining services — 5.06% (16.5%).

School for Nursing Aides

During 1971 the Edmonton School was re-located in the Alberta Vocational Center at 10215 - 108 Street. The demand for Nursing Aide services has become greater with the increase in number and size of the acute and auxiliary hospitals and the decreasing time that the professional nurse has to spend with the patient. The number of Nursing Aide graduates during 1971 totalled 492, compared to 582 during the previous year.

Registry for Nursing Aides

As of December 31, 1971, a total of 9,428 Nursing Aides have been certified, including those persons who were certified under Section 18 (b) and Section 19 of the Nursing Aide Regulations.

Health Careers Recruitment Program

Health Careers Recruitment was involved in 15 Career Fair projects, 12 in rural areas and three in urban settings. An estimated 150 schools participated resulting in an attendance of 32,000 students and 2,500 parents.

The film "The Hospital Is" was projected 41 times with an audience participation of 2,231. Eighty-one slides on Health Careers were on continuous view at the exhibit centre. Seventy-one lectures were presented to students, parents and teachers.

Distribution of 106 films, 26 displays, and 732 posters to schools, hospitals and community organizations; eight consultative conferences with school and health personnel; coordination of the Metropolitan Hospitals with School Board Career Consultants which resulted in an in-depth program to 125 students of the world of work in Health Services; five hospitals were given program planning formats plus displays, films, posters and Health Career kits.

Health Careers Recruitment rendered its services to an estimated 133,206 individuals during 1971-72.

Laboratory and X-Ray School

The training period commencing in 1971 saw 30 starters, of whom 20 survived at the end of the year. It is expected that all 20 will pass into the employment stage, for whom vacancies exist. In May 1971, 14 rural hospitals received technicians to perform the dual responsibility of medical laboratory and x-ray duties.

Two additional 200 mA x-ray units have been acquired by salvaging equipment declared redundant by other establishments, with expectation of having four radiographic tutorial units at work.

1971 being the 17th year of continuous operation, there are 141 technicians (48% of those having received training) actively utilizing the training provided.

Northern Alberta Health Services

In December of 1971, the complete inspection responsibility for the area of Ft. Chipewyan was taken over from the Federal Government. One trip in that area was made in December.

Generally speaking, a close watch was kept on all phases of environmental, commercial and industrial areas as they affected the Northern Alberta Health Service.

Cerebral Palsy Clinic — Calgary

Home programs and parent instruction have again increased, as have the total number of patients benefitting from this facility. An effective educational program throughout the community has resulted in more than double last years figures regarding the number of people receiving educational benefit from the clinic.

The total number of cases benefitting from some area of therapy has increased to 280.

Poison Control Service

A total of 5,129 poisonings were reported in 1971, including 145 deaths. Of these, 2,359 cases occurred in males, with 87 deaths, while female cases numbered 2,770 with 58 deaths. These figures continue the upward trend which has been continuous since the inception of the Registry, reflecting not only the increase in population of the province, but the increase in the number of Poison Treatment Centers available, and an increasing tendency on the part of the public to make use of these facilities. No new Treatment Centers were opened during 1971.

The Poison Control Advisory Committee lost its chairman in July, 1971, when Dr. J. K. Martin, who had acted in that capacity since 1964, left Alberta to practice in British Columbia. Dr. W. C. Taylor, Professor, Department of Paediatrics, University of Alberta, was appointed to replace him.

CIVIL SERVICE NURSE

The object of the Civil Service Nursing Branch is to provide an employee health service for the purpose of restoring, prolonging and promoting the health of approximately 11,000 Provincial Civil Servants employed in over 135 locations within the City of Edmonton.

This service provides emergency care for occupational injuries and illnesses and for non-occupational injuries and illnesses until the patient can be placed under the care of his personal physician.

Twenty-three first aid rooms were in operation in various government buildings with 30 qualified attendants acting under the direction of the Civil Service Nurse. Buildings not having first aid rooms were equipped with first aid kits or emergency supplies according to the number of employees working in the area.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Since its inception in 1967 the Division of Epidemiology has had two distinct functions. The first has been to provide a centralized service to other Divisions of the former Department of Health and to certain agencies related to the Department, by assisting with the collection, processing and tabulation of statistical data pertinent to their respective programs. The second has been to assist these Divisions and agencies upon request with the design and conduct of epidemiological studies, and to initiate and conduct its own research. In order that the epidemiological research might be based upon the soundest possible foundations, priority has been accorded to the first of these two functions.

The Divisions and agencies which have received assistance with date processing for specific programs include:

(1) The Division of Medical Services in relation to the Registry for Handicapped Children and Adults;

(2) The Division of Mental Health in relation to psychiatric admissions and separations;

(3) The Division of Social Hygiene in relation to reported cases of venereal disease;

(4) The Division of Local Health Services in relation to reported cases of other notifiable diseases;

(5) The Division of Vital Statistics in relation to the registration of births, stillbirths, marriages and deaths;

(6) The Provincial Cancer Hospitals Board in relation to all new registrants at cancer clinics.

In consultation with the Division of Medical Services some improvements were made in the system of collecting data for the Registry for Handicapped Children, and in consultation with the Division of Mental Health a system was developed for the collection of data on patients attending the Guidance Clinics. In addition, it was recommended by the Advisory Committee on Poison Control that the Division should assume responsibility for the processing of data on accidental poisonings.

The Division has been engaged in research activities in collaboration with:

(1) The Department of Community Medicine at the University of Alberta in relation to an evaluation of the health effects of air pollution which is being supported by a National Health Grant;

(2) The Division of Medical Services in relation to a study of congenital reduction deformities of the limbs, which is also being supported by a National Health Grant;

(3) The Sturgeon Health Unit in relation to a study of farm accidents.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

During 1971, there were 308 new active cases of tuberculosis in the Province. Re-activation of disease in previously treated patients provided 50 cases.

The incidence of tuberculosis in the Province shows little change over the years 1966 to 1971. The re-activation rate has increased, and a detailed study of these cases is indicated. Also the incidence among Indian and Metis remains high, and concentrated efforts must be maintained in these areas.

The problem in tuberculosis control today places more accent on identifying the infected individual who is liable to develop active disease, and to provide preventive treatment. We still have to maintain our program to find the active case of the disease, that is, the individual who will transmit the organism to a new host. Treatment must be provided for active cases. Preventive treatment involves the administration of drugs for a period of one year. Vaccination with B.C.G. is used to protect certain selected subjects who are not infected but are in high-danger situations.

Construction

In Edmonton, the Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium terminated its operation as such at midnight on the 31st of December, 1970. The building complex was leased to the University of Alberta Hospital, and on the 1st of January, 1971 the newly named Aberhart Hospital came under the operation of the Board of the University of Alberta Hospital.

The Division of Tuberculosis Control continued to operate all out-patient clinic services and survey work with the cooperation of the Provincial and Federal Government Health Agencies. It also continued the operation of the Central Tuberculosis Registry, now carrying over 40,000 names.

Active Treatment Services

This was provided by the University of Alberta Hospital, Tuberculosis Section, namely the Aberhart Hospital, in the North.

In Southern Alberta, and operating under the Division of Tuberculosis Control, the Baker Memorial Sanatorium maintained 55 beds for active treatment purposes.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Infirmary Building at Alberta Hospital, Edmonton was officially opened on March 28, 1971. On September 1, 1971 an Alberta Guidance Clinic was established at Peace River.

The division continued to provide bursary assistance to persons taking training in psychiatry, psychology, social work and nursing.

Over 70 certificates of eligibility or qualification in psychiatric nursing or mental deficiency were issued and approximately 80 persons graduated as psychiatric nurses or mental deficiency nurses at the Alberta Hospitals, Edmonton, Ponoka or Red Deer.

There was a slight decrease this year in the total number of complaints submitted to the Review Panel, with a total of ten certificates being revoked. Approximately eighty cases considered by the Eugenics Board during the year, with over 50 operations performed. Over 3,000 patients were seen in the guidance clinics during the year, an increase over previous years.

There was a drop of approximately two hundred in the patient populations at the Alberta Hospitals during 1971. Occupational and recreational programs continued in all hospitals and services were provided by various hospital departments and private organizations.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Division has continued throughout 1971 with its program of identifying, evaluating and supervising the remedying of the health hazards associated with Alberta's 680,000 work force. As a result of administrative difficulties in recruiting, the division operated throughout the year with a 20% deficiency in established complement. It has, therefore, been necessary to limit activities in statutory surveillance, mandatory inspections and events or incidents of an urgent nature. The direct consequence is that having

spent the past seven years encouraging industry to consider its in-plant health problems and seek advice at an early stage, there is now a backlog of requests for surveys, etc. These, given no priority and assuming no further demands for service, will require two and one-half years to clear. Even on a priority basis, there is one and one-half years of work awaiting attention.

All those industries prepared to submit to voluntary surveys have now done so and future programs will concentrate on the remaining 60% who have been reluctant to seek advice.

Measures introduced to control the health hazard of lead have been successful in that no further cases of lead poisoning were reported in 1971.

The Coal Mining Industry has cooperated well over the matter of requirements in the Fibrogenic Dust Regulations.

There has also been excellent cooperation from four of the larger industries in connection with hearing conservation programs.

Surveys have shown a need for control in the use of other hazardous materials and in connection with some occupational hazards. These are x-ray installations, carcinogenic substances, drycleaning plants and possibly the fitness requirements for commercial divers.

The entire Division is now located in the Laboratory Building situated at 10523 - 100th Avenue, Edmonton. This has considerably reduced administration problems associated with the four years of separation.

Industrial Hygiene Section

This section conducted 101 surveys in plants where occupational health hazards were known or suspected to exist. A further 30 surveys were carried out at the request of other agencies (Workmen's Compensation Board, Board of Industrial Relations, Canada Department of Labour, Energy Resources Conservation Board, Department of National Health and Welfare).

An investigation of 2,000 men employed in 16 ferrous and non-ferrous foundries is partly completed. The results will eventually give valuable information relating to health and fibrogenic dusts. Preliminary studies are also being made of conditions in coal mines using respirable mass sampling techniques instead of the older methods of sizing and counting. Sampling is being made at working faces and coal preparation areas at mine sites in Alberta.

Laboratory Services Section

A major activity during the year was the evaluation of "lannate" a commercial pesticide used in connection with the bertha army worm attack on rapeseed crops. There was at that time no satisfactory data relating to the effects on man and the results provided useful information for the Division and the manufacturers.

Clinical surveys of workers exposed to industrial noise are carried out through this section, as are also reviews and evaluation of audiograms submitted in connection with mandatory hearing conservation programs.

Four radiation accidents occurred during the year and required detailed study plus cytogenetic assay of blood samples from those exposed to radiation. One further case resulted in internal contamination of a workman with Iridium^{192} of about 20 microcuries activity. Assistance was given with an extensive program of decontamination of an area in a plant formerly used for lumenizing. A radiographic camera containing 44 curies of Iridium^{192} was stolen but with the assistance of the R.C.M.P. was subsequently recovered intact.

Of a total of 285 x-ray facilities surveyed during the year, only 61 were found to be wholly satisfactory and received immediate Certificates of Inspection, 218 others were between them found to have 1,718 defects of varying degrees and were given "short-term" Conditional Certificates. Six others were considered to be so hazardous as to require immediate closure and were ordered out of use pending major modifications. Several other units over 20 years old were voluntarily taken out of service by their concerned and cooperative owners.

Guidelines for x-ray equipment and installations were prepared at the request of the Alberta Hospital Services Commission and the Canadian Council for Chiropractic Radiology. X-Ray Regulations to control installation and use of medical, dental and paramedical equipment were presented to the Provincial Board of Health.

Eleven commercial microwave ovens were surveyed and an attempt to evaluate 15 laser devices. This last could only be done on a superficial basis, and for acceptable accuracy and safety, require the Laser Survey Equipment proposed for 1972-73.

A survey of the proposed disposal facilities for radioactive waste at Suffield was carried out, detailed discussions were held with the Radiation Committees of the Universities of Alberta and Calgary and the findings reported to the Departments concerned and the Provincial Board of Health.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORIES

The Provincial Laboratories of Public Health at Edmonton and Calgary examined 683,494 specimens in 1971. This is 42,008 (6.5%) more than the number tested in 1970. The increase was 6.3% in Edmonton and 7.3% in Calgary and is the result of a larger number of specimens being submitted for microbiological examinations; fewer pathology specimens were received than 1970.

In addition, the examination of 60,107 microbiological specimens from the University of Alberta Hospital was financed by the Provincial Laboratory, although the specimens were examined in the Department of Medical Bacteriology of the University of Alberta. Thus the grand total of specimens examined in 1971 from Provincial Laboratory funds was 743,601.

Microbiology

A total of 409,958 specimens was submitted for diagnostic microbiological tests, an increase of more than 9% at both Edmonton and Calgary. Specimens for sanitary bacteriology, chiefly water samples, increased by more than 15%.

Bacteriology: During 1971 the number of specimens from patients, their contacts and suspected sources of infection that were received for diagnostic bacteriological examinations increased by 12.6% in Edmonton and 15.7% in Calgary.

The number of specimens examined for suspected gonorrhoea increased by almost 15% during the year.

Virology

Virological work continues to be performed only at the Edmonton laboratory because of shortage of space at Calgary.

The number of specimens examined for the detection of virus infections rose to 11,450 in 1971, a 38% increase during the year. The greatest increase was in the number of blood specimens submitted for determination of rubella antibodies, which increased from 1,992 to 5,614 in one year.

Mycology

The greater part of the work of the mycology section continues to be concerned with the diagnosis of fungal infections of the skin. During the year, however, two systemic fungal diseases were diagnosed. Blastomyces Dermatitidis was isolated from cultures taken at autopsy from what is believed to be the first case of North American blastomycosis contracted in Alberta. Previously diagnosed patients have lived in or visited endemic areas of the disease, but this patient apparently had not. A case of coccidioidomycosis was also diagnosed by isolation of the causative fungus, but the patient contracted the disease in Arizona before coming to live in Alberta.

Pathology

Specimens were examined from more than 85,000 patients in the Edmonton laboratory and from more than 23,000 at Calgary. The Pathology Department of the Provincial Laboratory at Edmonton continued to be integrated with the Pathology Departments of the University of Alberta and the University of Alberta Hospital.

Compared with 1970, there was a decline in the total number of pathology specimens examined at both Edmonton and Calgary, which is in contrast to the considerable increase in the numbers of microbiological specimens examined at both laboratories. The greatest decrease was in the number of cervical smears submitted for cytopathological examination at Edmonton which fell from 63,127 in 1970 to 51,504 in 1971; there was a smaller decrease in cervical smears in Calgary.

VITAL STATISTICS

A comparison of the vital statistics rates of the Province for the year 1971, with those of the previous year, discloses a slight increase in the death rate, no change in the marriage rate and slight decreases in the birth, infant death, neonatal death, post natal death, peri natal death, maternal death and stillbirth rates. The natural increase of births over deaths, was 12.3 as compared to 13.7 for 1970.

Population

The Federal Census of June 1, 1971 established the population of the Province as 1,627,870; an increase of 27,870 over the estimated population for 1970. All rates in this report are based on this figure.

Births

There were 30,545 births to residents of the Province registered during the year, as compared to 31,967 for 1970, with a corresponding decline in the rate from 20.0 to 18.8 per 1,000 population. Of the total births, 15,853 were males and 14,692 females, giving a sex ratio of 1,078 male to 1,000 female births. Illegitimate births numbered 3,438 as

compared to 4,802 for 1970, and the rate declined from 12.7 to 11.5 per 100 live births. Of the total illegitimate births, 1,880 were males and 1,758 females, giving a sex ratio of 1,069 male to 1,000 female births. The number of births varied from a low of 2,327 for the month of December to a high of 2,788 for March and averaged out at 2,545 per month. The ratio of births to deaths was 2.90 and the rate of natural increase 12.3. The birth total includes 29,981 single births, 275 sets of twins and 2 sets of triplets. Of the total births, 75% occurred in urban centers of 1,000 population and over, 99.6% were attended by a doctor and 99.5% occured in hospitals.

The number of births to residents of the Cities in the Province was as follows: Calgary — 7,665; Camrose — 133; Drumheller — 88; Edmonton — 8,505; Grande Prairie — 300; Lethbridge — 709; Medicine Hat — 365; Red Deer — 465 and Wetaskiwin — 98.

Marriages

During the year 15,614 marriages were registered as compared to 15,285 for 1970, but the rate remained the same at 9.6 per 1,000 population. The month of July proved to be the most popular month for marriage as 2,057 marriages were performed and the least popular was January with 566. For the past several years, the most popular age at the time of marriage for brides was 19 and this pattern continued in the year 1971, however, the most popular age for grooms proved to be 22 years. Of the grooms, 13,255 were bachelors, 479 widowers and 1,880 divorced; and of the brides, 13,088 were spinsters, 631 widows and 1,895 divorced. At the low end of the age scale, 12 grooms were 16 years of age and 406 brides were 16 years of age and under; and at the higher end of the scale, 117 grooms and 196 brides were 65 years of age and over.

The number of marriages registered in the cities of the Province was as follows: Calgary — 4,148; Camrose — 117; Drumheller — 80; Edmonton — 5,076; Grande Prairie — 189; Lethbridge — 575; Medicine Hat — 315; Red Deer — 371 and Wetaskiwin — 96.

Deaths

There was a sizable increase in the number of deaths or residents registered during 1971 as compared to the previous year. During 1971, 10,525 deaths were registered as compared to 10,112 and there was a corresponding increase in the rate from 6.3 to 6.5 per 1,000 population. The highest loss of life occurs at the extremities of the life span, and during the year 548 of the deceased were under one year of age and 6,417 were sixty-five years and over. Of the total deaths, 6,489 were males and 4,036 females, reflecting a sex ratio of 1,607 male to 1,000 female deaths. The incidence of death was higher during the winter months and ranged from a low of 786 deaths for the month of September to a high of 998 for December. Of the total deaths, 2,259 were single, 4,963 were married, 3,036 widowed, 223 divorced and the status of 44 was unknown. Autopsies were performed on the bodies of 1,936 of the 5,805 who died in hospitals, and on 642 of the 2,105 who died elsewhere. The deaths of 1,999 persons were investigated by a coroner, 8,520 of the decedents were attended by a doctor and 6 by other attendant.

The order of the three leading causes of death remained the same as for the previous year. Heart disease accounted for 3,172 deaths; cancer 1,928; and violent and accidental deaths 1,268. Deaths in the violent and accidental group include motor vehicle accidents 465; other transport accidents 52; accidental poisoning 68; accidental falls 141; accidents caused by fire 45; accidental drowning 65; accidents caused by firearm misiles 22; accidents mainly of industrial type 62; all other accidents 82; suicides 182; homicides 47; and injury undetermined if accidental or purposely inflicted 37.

The number of deaths to residents of the cities of the Province was as follows: Calgary — 2,444; Camrose — 102; Drumheller — 62; Edmonton — 2,547; Grande Prairie — 89; Lethbridge — 336; Medicine Hat — 270; Red Deer 204 and Wetaskiwin — 86.

Infant Deaths

During 1971 the deaths of 548 infants who died under the age of one year were recorded as compared to 612 for 1970, and there was a corresponding decline in the rate from 19.1 to 17.9 per 1,000 live births. Of the total infant deaths, 325 were males and 223 females, giving a sex ratio of 145 male to 100 female deaths.

Stillbirths

There was a considerable reduction in the number of stillbirths registered during the year as compared to 1970; 332 stillbirths (20+ weeks gestation) and 254 (28+ weeks gestation) were registered as compared to 392 (20+ weeks gestation) and 300 (28+ weeks gestation) for 1970. Of the total stillbirths (20+ weeks gestation) 159 were male and 173 female and of the (28+ weeks gestation) 121 were male and 133 female.

Administration

There are approximately 170 District Registrars located in the larger centers of the Province, whose duties are to acquire the registration of each vital event (birth, stillbirth, marriage, and death) which occurs within their district for recording and transmission to the Division on a weekly basis. Adoptions and legal changes of name are received for recording.

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH

One of the most outstanding changes in the child welfare area in the past year was in the adoption situation. Though the number of approved adoptive homes remained fairly constant, there were over four hundred fewer children surrendered for adoption and the number of permanent wards dropped by over one thousand. Though all permanent wards are legally free for adoption, the majority of these children would be, of course, either in their adolescent years or too physically or mentally handicapped to make adoption feasible.

With the drop in available adoptable children has come a change in the expectations of adoptive parents. It would appear that many of these are interested only in giving a child a home, whether he or she is of the same race or somewhat older than was usually requested.

One of the reasons for the drop in the total number of children in care has been legislation, passed in the 1970/71 fiscal year, changing the age of majority from twenty-one to eighteen years. We have been working closely with the Public Assistance Branch to ensure that wards reaching the age of eighteen are able to continue their education and/or training.

HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS

In the past year a change was made in the operation of the Single Men's Hostel in Calgary. The hostel was operated on a one year trial base by Persona Care Ltd. of Calgary, however, on the expiration of this contract the hostel was again come under our direct supervision.

There has been a marked increase in the number of single men living out of the hostels in private accommodation, both in Edmonton and Calgary.

Two centers, formerly designated as Alberta Hospitals, Claresholm and Raymond, and Rosehaven Home at Camrose, were transferred from the Division of Mental Health to the administration of this Branch, effective January 1, 1972. Claresholm and Raymond provide care following discharge from active treatment mental hospitals. Rosehaven is a geriatric center with nursing and custodial care being provided.

The welfare center at Gunn continues to operate as does the Youngstown Home for the older unemployable male.

Half Way House for alcoholics and Hilltop House for women with varied problems both continue to function in Edmonton.

The senior citizens' home program was transferred during the past year to the Alberta Hospital Services Commission.

The responsibility for the operation of the Youth Development Center, Spruce Cliff Center for Juvenile Offenders, the Diagnostic and Treatment Center for emotionally disturbed children and all children's group homes has been transferred back to the Homes and Institutions Branch, from the Child Welfare Branch. Total group homes now owned and operated by the Department is fourteen, ten in Edmonton and four in Calgary.

The Branch is still responsible for the operation of Sifton House, a children's receiving home in Lethbridge, Rosecrest Home as an adoption placement center in Edmonton and Woodside Home for unmarried mothers in Edmonton.

With the merger of the Department of Health and the Department of Social Development over the past year, we have been working in conjunction with the Alberta Hospital Social Services towards the acquisition of private homes for patients discharged from the hospitals.

We are responsible for the drawing up of some thirty contracts with various institutions and group home parents, in the field of child care and hostel accommodation for women and men.

In the area of new institutions and homes, only one new group home was acquired during the past year, that being in Edmonton.

A total of four hundred and fourteen homes and institutions were licensed by this Branch as of March 31st, 1972, with over one hundred more being processed for licensing.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The Employment Opportunities Program continued to be very successful in placing recipients of Social Allowance in employment. Approximately 2,790 recipients were placed during the year. Most of the persons taking employment earned considerably more than they had received through Social Allowance. Some of those persons taking employment who had larger families and had more than average needs were unable to earn sufficient to meet their requirements and received some supplementary allowance.

During the year, changes in the method of determining continuing eligibility and the amount of social allowance payable were put into effect. A system of obtaining the required information by mail was tested in a limited number of Regional Offices. The test proved satisfactory and the method of obtaining information was expanded to the remaining Regional Offices. The recipients affected by the change were persons who are unemployable mainly by reason of age, physical and mental incapacity and caring for dependent children. About 15,000 family heads were involved. Previously these persons were contacted personally by social workers. The change effected a decrease in administrative costs. The individuals in this group who had special needs from time to time made contact with the Regional Offices and a social worker took the necessary steps to meet requirements.

The Citizens Appeal Committees were active in 24 Regional Office areas. The committees were made up of residents of the area who were actively concerned regarding the needs of social allowance recipients. They heard appeals concerning the financial assistance and services provided to applicants and recipients of social allowance with regard to decisions made by social workers and other issuing authorities. Over 150 recipients of social allowance lodged appeals during the year. About 50 of the appeals were heard by the Appeal Committees, the remainder were settled by the issuing authority to the satisfaction of all persons concerned.

During the year three social workers performed the duties of special investigators and investigated over 120 complaints of irregularities or abuse of welfare. Forty-four of the complaints were unfounded, nine resulted in termination, suspension or reduction of social allowance, five convictions were registered and two cases remanded pending prosecution. Three cases were referred to civil court for orders to repay.

Some improvement in the economic situation was experienced during the year. There was a decrease of about 1,000 cases in assistance issued directly by the Department and about the same number in Municipal cases.

MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY

In this fiscal year, the division collected over two and a half million dollars. This included collections from deserting husbands, fathers of children born out of wedlock, parents of children who were in care of the Director of Child Welfare or being maintained through social allowance, refunds of overpayments, repayment of public assistance and other sources. This was an increase of over one half million dollars over the previous year. The largest amount collected was from deserting husbands. Collections on repayment agreements were approximately two and one half times that of the previous year.

Over one and a half million dollars of the total collections went into the general revenue fund of the province to offset maintenance payments to children in care and women recipients of social allowance.

SOCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Alberta continues to be the only province committed to a formal preventive social services program aimed at reducing the numbers of broken homes and unwanted children and at enhancing the life values of all Albertans through such programs as family life education, homemaker, day care and counselling services, etc.

During the past year, the provincial government contributed over two million dollars, or 68%, of the total cost of the preventive social services projects in 25 municipalities, or groups of municipalities. This money was allocated in partnership with municipalities and private funding services. In addition to financial support, the branch continued to provide consultation services and resource material as needed.

Presently, there are 142 projects receiving provincial help and 250 projects that do not require public funds. In all areas of prevention, the active involvement of volunteers continues to be an important part of the program. During the past year it is estimated that over 18,000 volunteers donated over five million hours in preventive social service projects, funded and non-funded. This estimate is based on incomplete figures, but certainly indicates the level of personal interest shown in the various communities.

Of the over two million dollars budgeted for preventive services during the past year, approximately half was allocated to day care and family service counselling.

METIS REHABILITATION

The overall development of the division was marked by the building of new homes, land broken and the completion of A.R.D.A. pastures at Elizabeth, Paddle Prairie, Kikino, Caslan and Fishing Lake. The number of high school students involved increased from 125 to 185.

Big Prairie, Gift Lake, East Prairie and Caslan obtained approval through their local councils for Local Initiative Projects. These took the form of an extension to the community hall at Caslan and land and home improvement programs on the other Colonies.

Settler-owned cattle increased by about 15% from approximately 1,600 head to over 1,850.

The Elizabeth Co-op, made up of ten members, arranged for a bank loan for the purchase of 600 cattle for summer grazing on their community pasture. The cattle are to be shipped in the fall of 1972.

Fifty more homes were built during the year and line power was provided through a Branch loan to eighty additional homes. The total number of improved homes is now 394.

Also during the year, a Federation of Metic Colonies was formed to act as a representative body in any negotiations with the provincial government. It consists of three executive members, one secretary and a member from each colony. The Federation plans to recommend changes in the Metis Betterment Act and in the Regulations governing the operation of the Metis Areas.

Census count showed 534 family units on the various areas, with a total population of 3,023.

Head Start Programmes continued at Kikino and Caslan and were started at Paddle Prairie and Elizabeth.

Over 12,500 acres of land were broken last year, with more than 4,000 acres seeded, approximately 23,000 bushels of grain were harvested, and about 5,000 tons of green feed and hay were cut.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

The program evaluation techniques put into effect last year continued to be used in our program planning and development and were the basis for a new provincial plan for the department.

Staff continued to assist areas and municipalities with organization, training and preparation of Area/Municipal plans during the year. Twenty-three Emergency Welfare Services Area/Municipal Plans were amended and three new plans were written and distributed to the various Area/Municipality concerned.

During the past year we were assigned to the task of completing emergency evacuation plans for various institutions throughout the province. These have been completed or updated for the Edmonton Children's and Detention Center and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Calgary, and plans are in draft form for the Calgary Children Service Center and the Atonment Home and Diagnostic and Treatment Center in Edmonton.

Alternate accommodation has been selected for these institutions outside of Edmonton and Calgary, should a national emergency occur. We are also considering other accommodation within the community in the event of a peace time disaster.

Our staff was called to the High Prairie Kinuso Area twice during the year because of flooding conditions. On the first occasion, we were asked to stand by for the possible evacuation of native people living in the Sucker Creek-Driftpile Area. The second time, a number of people had to be moved from the Sucker Creek Indian Reserve. This operation was coordinated by the Indian agent, with departmental assistance.

Kinuso was threatened by the rising river and arrangements were made to house approximately 150 residents in case the temporary dikes were not successful in holding back the flood.

At the request of the Coordinator of the Alberta Emergency Measures Organization, a staff member with knowledge of dynamite and blasting was flown by helicopter from Slave Lake to Hart River area to survey a reported jam in the river.

APPENDIX OF STATISTICS

INCIDENCE of SOME of the MORE SERIOUS COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

FOR THE TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1962 to 1971

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS

Date	Population	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Mortality Rate per 100,000 of Population
1962	1,370,000	1,726	5	0.4
1963	1,405,000	1,300	10	0.7
1964	1,432,000	1,299	5	0.3
1965	1,451,000	896	7	0.5
1966	1,463,000	561	4	0.3
1967	1,490,000	561	4	0.3
1968	1,526,000	1,129	6	0.4
1970	1,600,000	1,524	5	0.32
1971	1,649,000	1,290	6	0.37

MEASLES

1962	1,370,000	10,185	5	0.4
1963	1,405,000	8,535	10	0.7
1964	1,432,000	7,860	9	0.6
1965	1,451,000	4,100	6	0.5
1966	1,463,000	6,720	4	0.3
1967	1,490,000	3,008	6	0.4
1968	1,526,000	594	0	0.0
1970	1,600,000	5,227	5	0.3
1971	1,649,000	693	1	0.06

PERTUSSIS

1962	1,370,000	980	1	0.1
1963	1,405,000	954	2	0.15
1964	1,432,000	281	3	0.2
1965	1,451,000	241	0	0.0
1966	1,463,000	252	0	0.0
1967	1,490,000	492	3	0.2
1968	1,526,000	220	0	0.0
1970	1,600,000	102	1	0.06
1971	1,649,000	179	1	0.06

DIPHTHERIA

Date	Population	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Mortality Rate per 100,000 of Population
1962	1,370,000	10	0	0.0
1963	1,405,000	29	3	0.2
1964	1,432,000	1	0	0.0
1965	1,451,000	3	0	0.0
1966	1,463,000	2	1	0.1
1967	1,490,000	9	0	0.0
1968	1,526,000	15	0	0.0
1970	1,600,000	23	0	0.0
1971	1,649,000	48	0	0.0

POLIOMYELITIS PARALYTIC

1962	1,370,000	6	0	0.0
1963	1,405,000	2	1	0.1
1964	1,432,000	1	0	0.0
1965	1,451,000	0	0	0.0
1966	1,463,000	0	0	0.0
1967	1,490,000	1	0	0.0
1968	1,526,000	0	0	*0.0
1970	1,600,00	0	0	*0.0
1971	1,649,000	0	0	*0.0

*Deaths from late effects of Poliomyelitis - one in 1968, and one in 1971, two in 1970.

SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT

1962	1,370,000	1,235	0	0.0
1963	1,405,000	1,153	0	0.0
1964	1,432,000	1,601	0	0.0
1965	1,451,000	1,262	1	0.1
1966	1,463,000	1,710	0	0.0
1967	1,490,000	1,700	0	0.00
1968	1,526,000	2,143	1	0.06
1970	1,600,000	1,280	1	0.06
1971	1,649,000	2,581	0	0.0

TYPHOID FEVER

1962	1,370,000	8	0	0.0
1963	1,405,000	2	0	0.0
1964	1,432,000	4	0	0.0
1965	1,451,000	7	0	0.0
1966	1,463,000	0	0	0.0
1967	1,490,000	13	0	0.0
1968	1,526,000	0	0	0.0
1970	1,600,000	4	0	0.0
1971	1,649,000	0	0	0.0

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND MINOR AND EMERGENCY SERVICES BY MUNICIPAL NURSES

AGE GROUP	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE		MINOR & EMERGENCY SERVICES	
	OFFICE	HOME	OFFICE	HOME
	1971	1971	1971	1971
Infant	2,365	728	1,076	167
Preschool	2,782	916	2,319	351
School	2,601	952	3,355	249
Adult	4,131	2,334	6,682	720
Geriatric	212	346	399	181
	12,091	5,276	13,831	1,668

	1971
No. patients referred for medical or hospital care	2,253
No. accidents attended	292
No. home confinements	5

SOCIAL HYGIENE ALLEGED SOURCES OF OR CONTACTS TO VENEREAL INFECTION

January 1 to December 31, 1971

	Reported Contacts with Sufficient Information for Investigation			Reported Cases of Venereal Infection with Insufficient or No Information concerning Contacts
	Number Reported	Number Located	Number No Action Taken	
TOTALS	5,010	4,533	212	2,108
Residential Status				
Alberta	4,726	4,376	180	
Non-Alberta	258	141	28	
Northwest Territories	26	16	4	
Agents Forwarding Information				
Private Physicians	2,043	1,370	146	1,560
Armed Forces	51	41	0	12
Provincial Clinics	3,730	2,994	48	515
Other Provinces	186	128	16	21

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT BY DIVISION OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

Unit	Reported Contacts to Venereal Disease				
	Processed	Investigated	No Action Taken	Not Investigated Insufficient Information	Miscellaneous
Edmonton Clinic	2,600	2,402	26	297	668
Calgary Clinic	2,400	2,172	14	208	502
Lethbridge Clinic	238	228	8	10	237
Mobile Clinic	591	585	0	0	4,773
Head Office	7,118	4,798	212	2,379	—

New Cases of Syphilis and Gonorrhea Reported in Alberta - 1971

Total Number of New Cases of Venereal Disease Classified as to Sex and Age of Patient

	Under 1 yr.		1 - 4 years		5 - 9 years		10 - 14 years		15 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 59 years		60 & Over years		Age Not Stated		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Gonorrhea (All Forms)				1		1	7	14	403	461	1094	487	768	257	634	175	328	71	27	1	52	25	4,806
Syphilis - Congenital											2	3				1							6
Syphilis - Acquired Primary				1					4		1	1	5		7	1	2						22
Syphilis - Acquired Secondary									1	1		2	3		5		2						14
Syphilis - Acquired Early Latent									9	3	9	4	3	1	4	3	1	1			1		40
Syphilis - Acquired Late Latent					1					1	3	1		1	4	1	10	9	7	3	1		41
Acquired Tertiary (Other)																				1			1
Type Undetermined										2	1												3
TOTALS				2		1	7	15	417	468	1110	498	779	259	654	181	343	81	34	5	54	25	4,933

Number of Cases of Syphilis	85 Male	42 Female
Number of Cases of Gonorrhea	3,313 Male	1,493 Female

Total Number of Cases Reported by Various Clinics of the Division of Social Hygiene

SEX	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA	TOTALS
Male	49	2,117	2,166
Female	22	895	917
TOTALS	71	3,012	3,083

Cases Reported by Doctors and Military Authorities

Private Physicians	56	1,726	1,782
Armed Forces	0	68	68
TOTALS	56	1,794	1,850

DEATHS from POISONINGS Reported by Vital Statistics — Listed by Age Groups, Sex, Substance and Categories — 1971

CATEGORIES	0 — 4		5 — 14		15 — 24		25 — 44		45 — Up		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
B. Drugs & Med. for Int. Use	—	1	—	—	10	4	16	16	6	14	32	35
D. Industry, Auto & Fuel	2	1	1	1	14	9	18	4	18	4	53	19
G. Tobacco & Alcohol	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	4
Totals 1	2	2	1	1	24	14	35	20	25	21	87	58

POISONINGS (INCLUDING DEATHS) IN EACH AGE GROUP - BY SEX & TOTALS FOR ALL CATEGORIES BY MONTHS - 1971

	0 - 4			5 - 14			15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - Up			All Age Groups			Deaths		
Mths.	M	T	F	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Jan.	106	85	191	6	20	26	35	59	94	19	50	69	16	19	35	182	233	415	5	6	11
Feb.	100	84	184	9	10	19	26	58	84	24	34	58	10	11	21	169	197	366	8	3	11
Mar.	122	99	221	10	16	26	25	51	76	20	46	66	15	13	28	192	225	417	10	8	18
Apr.	111	96	207	12	14	26	23	60	83	28	59	87	10	23	33	184	252	436	6	8	14
May	127	102	229	12	19	31	27	69	96	21	51	72	16	13	29	203	254	457	12	6	18
Jun.	130	106	236	14	14	28	45	74	119	14	39	53	12	19	31	215	252	467	5	5	10
Jul.	127	81	208	8	8	16	51	55	106	16	31	47	15	10	25	217	185	402	8	5	13
Aug.	124	101	225	17	14	31	42	69	111	20	43	63	21	15	36	224	242	466	1	2	3
Sept.	134	99	233	11	14	25	44	62	106	18	50	68	12	10	22	219	235	454	6	4	10
Oct.	104	104	208	11	11	22	48	80	128	16	53	69	12	19	31	191	267	458	8	1	9
Nov.	98	91	189	12	16	28	54	76	130	26	58	84	12	11	23	202	252	454	5	4	9
Dec.	86	52	138	4	12	16	45	60	105	19	36	55	7	16	23	161	176	337	13	6	19
Totals	1369	1100	2469	126	168	294	465	773	1238	241	550	791	158	179	**337**	2359	2770	5129	87	58	145

Civil Service Nurse — December 1971

* Office Calls	4,370
* Home Calls	561
* Patients seen in OTHER BLDGS. by C.S.N.	167
* Patients seen in FIRST AID ROOMS	6,662
Trips to "EMERGENCY" and OTHER BLDGS.	196
M.D. referrals (appointments made)	180
Workmens Compansation Cases	151
Certificates issued	236
Supplies sent to various locations in Gov't. Bldgs.	321
*TOTAL PATIENTS SEEN	11,760

It will be noted that the total number of patients treated in 1971 was 11,760 as compared to 10,738 in 1970, representing an increase of 1,022 patients or an 9.5% increase.

Other statistical information with regard to the patients treated in the Civil Service Nursing Office only (excluding the First Aid Rooms) is as follows:

(a) MALE patients treated	26.5%
FEMALE patients treated	73.5%
(b) Patients using service for first time	13.4%
REPEAT patients	86.6%
(c) Occupational injuries treated	3%
Non-Occupational injuries and illnesses treated	97%

Types of illnesses and injuries treated:

(1) Colds	23%
(2) Gastro-Intestinal	11%
(3) Abrasions, Contusions, Lacerations	7%
(4) Emotional Conditions & Counselling	6.7%
(5) Sore Throats	6%
(6) Skin and Cellular	6%
(7) Headaches	5%
(8) Allergies (including shots)	4%
(9) Eye Inflammations	4%
(10) Sprains and Strains	3%
(11) Others — Burns 1%, Ears 1%, Teeth 2%, Genito-Urinary 1%, Rheumatism-Arthritis 1%, Pyogenic infections 1% — Eye injuries, Fractures, Heart conditions, Communicable Diseases, Complications of pregnancy, etc.	24.3%

SOURCE OF DISCOVERY OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 308 new active and 192 new inactive cases of tuberculosis, 74 active and 104 inactive were first seen through one of the Outpatient Clinics prior to establishing a diagnosis. The following table sets forth the source of discovery, giving credit to the programs which actually prompted the investigation for tuberculosis, either by referral to the Outpatient Clinics or hospital admission.

	1970			1971			
	Total	%	Active	Total	%	Active	% Active
Family Doctor	199	38.7	168	152	30.4	127	41.2
Mobile Units	34	6.6	19	35	7.0	10	3.3
Contacts	67	13.1	60	84	16.8	72	23.4
Public Health Nurses	4	.8	3	5	1.0	1	.3
Department of National Health & Welfare							
(a) D.V.A.	1	.2	—	2	.4	1	.3
(b) Indian Health Services	25	4.9	12	20	4.0	5	1.6
(c) Immigrants	67	13.1	3	60	12.0	3	1.0
Previously diagnosed other Provinces or Countries	31	6.0	5	21	4.2	4	1.3
School Surveys	2	.4	1	13	2.6	11	3.6
City Hall X-ray Units	15	2.9	8	20	4.0	4	1.3
Food Handlers	2	.4	—	4	.8	—	—
Correctional Institutions	4	.8	4	4	.8	—	—
Provincial and Hospital Laboratories	43	8.4	43	47	9.4	47	15.3
Mental Hospitals	5	1.0	1	9	1.8	4	1.3
Miscellaneous Surveys	4	.8	2	1	.2	1	.3
Miscellaneous Sources	10	1.9	9	14	2.8	11	3.6
Routine Employment Films	—	—	—	2	.4	2	.6
Information from Family Physicians	—	—	—	7	1.4	5	1.6
TOTAL	513		338	500		308	

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS

	1970			1971		
	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total
Minimal	49	123	172	51	145	196
Moderately Advanced	76	34	110	74	30	104
Far Advanced	45	3	48	34	3	37
Primary	82	7	89	78	5	83
Tuberculous Pleurisy with Effusion and evidence of previous pleurisy	12	2	14	14	4	18
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	71	6	77	53	5	58
Miliary	3	—	3	4	—	
TOTAL	338	175	513	308	192	500

Tuberculosis	**1970**	**1971**
Total newly discovered cases	513	500
Of the above - inactive	175	192
active	338	308
Re-activated cases	40	50
Total active cases	378	358
New active cases by groups:		
Indians	80	75
Metis	62	47
Others	196	186
	338	308
New active case rate/100,000:		
Province of Alberta	21.4	18.2
Registered Indians	283	259.1
Metis	225	174.1

MENTAL HEALTH

Certificates Issued

Eligibility in Psychiatric Nursing or Mental Deficiency Nursing 35
Qualification in Psychiatric Nursing or Mental Deficiency Nursing 41

Graduates:

in Psychiatric Nursing 55
in Mental Deficiency Nursing 21
Complaints Submitted to Review Panel 75
Certificates Revoked 10

Eugenics Board

78 Cases considered 77 passed for surgery 55 operations performed

Alberta Guidance Clinics

LOCATION	NEW CASES	RE-REGISTERED CASES	TOTAL	WORKLOAD
Calgary	828	873	1,701	45,200
Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Peace River	1,467	801	2,268	63,374
Lethbridge, Medicine Hat	402	383	785	5,006
Ponoka	7	52	59	92
Red Deer	625	175	800	5,308
Total	3,329	2,284	5,613	118,980

	In-Residence Populations	ADMISSIONS EXCLUDING TRANSFERS	DEATHS	SUICIDES	DISCHARGES EXCLUDING TRANSFERS
Alberta Hospital, Edmonton	666	2,168	45	3	2,219
Alberta Hospital, Ponoka	641	642	57	—	629
Alberta School Hospital, Red Deer	813	74	25	—	68
Deerhome, Red Deer	1,195	32	18	—	24
Rosehaven, Camrose	344	66	66	—	14
Alberta Hospital, Claresholm	379	31	12	—	34
Alberta Hospital, Raymond	67	—	6	—	1
Linden House, Red Deer	12	11	—	—	6
TOTALS	4,117	3,024	229	3	2,995

SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN 1971

Diagnostic Bacteriology	Edmonton	Calgary
Nose and throat swabs	45,739	21,288
Faeces and rectal swabs	26,630	4,349
Urine	18,604	6,189
Sputum for tuberculosis	14,683	3,183
Other specimens for tuberculosis	6,518	1,205
Sputum for bacteria other than tubercle	7,449	1,215
Blood cultures	1,003	401
Genital specimens for gonorrhoea	35,456	14,591
Cultures referred for identification	2,355	141
Organisms typed by phage, etc.	5,015	0
Other specimens	13,854	11,743
Diagnostic Serology		
Blood for syphilis	181,968	57,481
Blood for enteric infections (Widal)	652	200
Blood for streptococcal antibodies	3,270	0
Other specimens	1,146	646
Diagnostic Parasitology		
Faeces for intestinal parasites	4,160	537
Vaginal specimens for trichomonas	25,801	6,552
Diagnostic Mycology		
Skin, hair, and nail specimens	2,175	0
Other specimens	2,030	4,088
Sanitary Bacteriology		
Water	18,444	6,892
Food, milk and cream	708	139
Environmental and other specimens	913	5
Diagnostic Virology		
Throat swabs for virus culture	916	0
Faeces for virus culture	457	0
Other specimens for culture	804	0
Blood for virus antibodies (excl. rubella)	2,742	0
Blood for rubella virus antibodies	5,614	0
Other specimens	917	0
Animal inoculation		
Specimens for tuberculosis	510	378
Specimens for virus studies	577	0
Other specimens	2	37
Diagnostic Pathology		
Cervical smears	51,504	16,471
Fluids	467	229
Blood smears and bone marrows	102	236
Routine diagnostic histology	34,011	6,566
Routine autopsy histology	1,519	17
Totals	518,715	164,779

Total number of specimens examined 683,494

VITAL STATISTICS 1971

The following table shows the 1971 birth rates for Canada:

Canada	16.8
Newfoundland	24.5
Prince Edward Island	18.8
Nova Scotia	18.1
New Brunswick	19.2
Quebec	14.8
Ontario	16.9
Manitoba	18.2
Saskatchewan	17.3
Alberta	18.8
British Columbia	16.0
Yukon	27.5
Northwest Territories	37.0

The following table shows the marriage rates for Canada for the year 1971:

Canada	8.9
Newfoundland	9.0
Prince Edward Island	8.6
Nova Scotia	8.7
New Brunswick	9.7
Quebec	8.2
Ontario	9.0
Manitoba	9.2
Saskatchewan	8.4
Alberta	9.6
British Columbia	9.3
Yukon	9.0
Northwest Territories	7.2

The following table shows the most recent death rates for Canada for the year 1971:

Canada	7.3
Newfoundland	6.1
Prince Edward Island	9.0
Nova Scotia	8.5
New Brunswick	7.8
Quebec	6.8
Ontario	7.4
Manitoba	8.1
Saskatchewan	8.0
Alberta	6.5
British Columbia	8.1
Yukon	5.7
Northwest Territories	6.6

Maternal Deaths

There were three maternal deaths recorded during the year as compared to four during 1970 with a corresponding decrease in the rate from 1.3 to 1.0 per 10,000 live births.

Maternal Death Rates Per 10,000 Live Births

Canada	1.8
Newfoundland	0.8
Prince Edward Island	—
Nova Scotia	1.4
New Brunswick	—
Quebec	2.2
Ontario	1.9
Manitoba	1.1
Saskatchewan	1.2
Alberta	1.0
British Columbia	1.7
Yukon	—
Northwest Territories	—

Infant Death Rates Per 1,000 Live Births

Canada	17.5
Newfoundland	22.9
Prince Edward Island	21.9
Nova Scotia	18.6
New Brunswick	16.7
Quebec	18.4
Ontario	15.3
Manitoba	17.5
Saskatchewan	20.2
Alberta	17.9
British Columbia	18.7
Yukon	25.7
Northwest Territories	49.0

SUMMARY OF WORK PROCESSED — ie. Vital Statistics Act

Births registered	30,551
Stillbirths registered	342
Marriages registered	15,620
Deaths registered	10,595
Certificates of Birth issued	62,877
Certificates of Marriage issued	25,686
Certificates of Death issued	8,888
Searches — Public	850
Gov't. Depts. Social Agencies, etc.	5,760
Legal Changes of Name recorded	734
Legitimations	496
Delayed Registrations of Birth	991
Adoptions registered	2,606

Approximately 145 marriage licence issuers are located in the larger centres of the Province, whose duties are to issue marriage licences in accordance with the provisions of The Marriage Act.

The following summary shows work processed under the provisions of The Marriage Act during the year 1971:

Marriage Licences issued	15,891
Clergymen registered	2,847
Marriage Commissioners registered	31

The administration of the Legal Change of Name Act was transferred to the Division on August 1, 1971. This Act sets out the procedure for the granting of legal change of name. Out of a total of 270 legal change of name certificates granted during the period August 1 to December 31, 1971, 65 were complete change of name, 163 change of surname and 107 change of given name.

Under the Regulations providing for the licensing of embalmers, the Division licences embalmers and registers apprentice embalmers. During the year, 198 embalmers were licensed and 16 apprentice embalmers registered.

Population by Sex, for Census Subdivisions, 1971

Subdivision	Total	Males	Females
Alberta*	1,627,874	827,785	800,089
Division No. 1	39,149	19,665	19,484
1. I.D. (1)	3,604	1,951	1,653
2. I.D. (2)	433	247	186
Forty Mile, County No. 8	3,728	2,000	1,728
Army Experimental Range (I.D. 3) (3)	484	254	230
Cities — Cités:			
Medicine Hat	26,518	12,941	13,577
Towns — Villes:			
Bow Island	1,159	604	555
Irvine	194	103	91
Redcliff	2,255	1,162	1,093
Villages:			
Burdett	206	107	99
Foremost	568	296	272
Division No. 2	86,624	43,953	42,671
14. Taber	6,192	3,299	2,893
Newell, County No. 4	5,616	3,000	2,616
Warner, County No. 5	3,795	1,977	1,818
Lethbridge, County No. 26.	9,648	5,149	4,499
Cities — Cités:			
Lethbridge	41,217	20,457	20,760
Towns — Villes:			
Bassano	861	413	448
Brooks	3,986	2,028	1,958
Coaldale	2,798	1,364	1,434
Milk River	775	392	383
Picture Butte	1,008	520	488
Raymond	2,156	1,032	1,124
Taber	4,765	2,398	2,367
Vauxhall	1,016	515	501
Villages:			
Barons	237	132	105
Coutts	407	196	211
Duchess	228	107	121
Grassy Lake	196	89	107
Nobleford	401	204	197
Rosemary	208	109	99
Stirling	436	240	196
Tilley	270	130	140
Warner	408	202	206
Division No. 3	30,940	15,764	15,176
6. Cardston	4,130	2,130	2,000
9. Pincher Creek	2,751	1,483	1,268
26. Willow Creek	4,220	2,271	1,949
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	4,782	2,396	2,386
Towns — Villes:			
Cardston	2,685	1,298	1,387
Claresholm	2,935	1,420	1,515
Fort Macleod	2,715	1,379	1,336
Granum	324	158	166
Magrath	1,215	608	607
Nanton	991	500	491
Pincher Creek	3,227	1,632	1,595
Stavely	351	175	176
Villages:			
Cowley	201	103	98
Glenwood	200	100	100
Hill Spring	213	111	102
Division No. 4	12,991	6,846	6,145
34. Acadia	691	382	309
Special Area No. 2	2,905	1,599	1,306
Special Area No. 3	2,235	1,246	989
Special Area No. 4 (1)	1,910	1,028	882

Subdivision	Total	Males	Females
Division No. 4 — Concluded — fin:			
Towns — Villes:			
Hanna	2,545	1,242	1,303
Oyen	929	452	477
Villages:			
Cereal	220	108	112
Chinook	59	29	30
Consort	659	328	331
Empress	266	142	124
Veteran	267	132	135
Youngstown	305	158	147
Division No. 5	34,485	17,987	16,498
7. I.D. (1)	1,859	1,003	856
47. Starland	2,203	1,186	1,017
48. Kneehill	5,890	3,047	2,843
Vulcan, County No. 2	3,908	2,081	1,827
Wheatland, County No. 16.	5,012	2,686	2,326
Indian Reserves - Réserves indiennes	1,707	854	853
Cities — Cités:			
Drumheller	5,446	2,900	2,546
Towns — Villes:			
Gleichen	367	186	181
Strathmore	1,148	582	566
Three Hills	1,354	650	704
Trochu	739	362	377
Vulcan	1,384	688	696
Villages:			
Acme	300	150	150
Arrowwood	166	84	82
Carbon	343	183	160
Carmangay	230	119	111
Champion	335	169	166
Cluny	86	50	36
Craigmyle	72	40	32
Delia	241	114	127
Hussar	170	88	82
Linden	226	103	123
Lomond	165	84	81
Milo	117	56	61
Morrin	197	103	94
Munson	54	27	27
Rockyford	286	141	145
Rumsey	95	55	40
Standard	267	140	127
Torrington	118	56	62
Division No. 6 (1)	447,079	223,901	223,178
31. Foothills	7,065	3,789	3,276
44. Rocky View	10,969	5,909	5,060
Mountain View, County No. 17.	8,434	4,496	3,938
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	653	342	311
Cities — Cités:			
Calgary	403,319	201,024	202,295
Division No. 6 — Concluded — fin:			
Towns — Villes:			
Black Diamond	945	484	461
Carstairs (2)	884	453	431
Cochrane (2)	1,046	540	506
Didsbury	1,821	877	944
High River	2,676	1,321	1,355
Okotoks	1,247	631	616
Olds	3,376	1,688	1,688
Sundre	933	459	474
Villages:			
Airdrie	1,089	555	534
Beiseker	414	217	197
Blackie	168	71	97
Cayley	122	65	57
Cremona	186	93	93
Crossfield	638	332	306
Irricana	139	75	64
Longview	189	103	86
Turner Valley	766	377	389
Division No. 7	38,334	19,950	18,384
52. Provost	2,859	1,562	1,297
61. Wainwright	3,864	2,061	1,803
Stettler, County No. 6	4,980	2,705	2,275
Paintearth, County No. 18	2,803	1,520	1,283
Flagstaff, County No. 29 (1).	5,263	2,855	2,408

Subdivision	Total	Males	Females
Towns — Villes:			
Castor	1,166	561	605
Coronation	877	423	454
Daysland	593	279	314
Hardisty	594	306	288
Killam	851	422	429
Provost	1,489	707	782
Sedgewick	730	379	351
Stettler	4,168	2,056	2,112
Wainwright	3,872	1,946	1,926
Villages:			
Alliance	230	118	112
Amisk	134	82	52
Big Valley	306	147	159
Botha	99	54	45
Chauvin	349	186	163
Czar	196	101	95
Donalda	232	115	117
Egerton	296	149	147
Forestburg	669	338	331
Gadsby	47	28	19
Galahad	179	92	87
Halkirk	136	73	63
Heisler	199	97	102
Hughenden	267	137	130
Irma	423	214	209
Lougheed	217	116	101
Rachon Sands	20	12	8
Strome	226	109	117
Division No. 8 (1)	85,638	43,744	41,894
10. I.D. (part)(2)	6,490	3,465	3,025
11. I.D. (3)	93	49	44
Ponoka, County No. 3	7,142	3,808	3,334
Lacombe, County No. 14	8,104	4,339	3,765
Red Deer, County No. 23	12,735	6,711	6,024
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	1,655	847	808
Cities — Cités:			
Red Deer	27,674	13,768	13,906
Towns — Villes:			
Eckville(4)	660	339	321
Innisfail	2,474	1,221	1,253
Lacombe	3,436	1,633	1,803
Ponoka	4,414	2,139	2,275
Rimbey	1,450	718	732
Rocky Mountain House	2,968	1,521	1,447
Sylvan Lake	1,597	794	803
Villages:			
Alix	565	279	286
Bentley	621	304	317
Blackfalds	904	447	457
Bowden	560	292	268
Caroline	339	179	160
Clive	247	121	126
Delburne	383	203	180
Elnora	213	103	110
Gull Lake	57	30	27
Mirror	365	188	177
Norglenwold	40	19	21
Penhold	452	227	225
Division No. 9 (1)	19,781	10,341	9,440
5. I.D. (2)	1,701	912	789
6. I.D. (3)	133	79	54
8. I.D. (4)	1,848	984	864
33. I.D.	18	9	9
46. I.D.	1,789	951	838
50. I.D.	41	24	17
10. I.D. (part)(5)	697	423	274
58. I.D.	49	26	23
69. I.D.	648	397	251
Banff National Park (I.D. 9)(6)	3,532	1,748	1,784
Jasper National Park (I.D. 12)(7)	3,064	1,636	1,428
Waterton Lakes National Park (I.D. 4)(8)	259	135	124
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	1,961	1,022	939
Towns — Villes:			
Blairmore	2,037	1,044	993
Canmore (9)	1,538	797	741
Coleman	1,534	779	755
Villages:			
Bellevue	1,242	654	588
Frank	224	121	103
Ghost Lake	11	7	4

Subdivision	Total	Males	Females
Division No. 10	65,532	33,864	31,668
Beaver, County No. 9	5,238	2,816	2,422
Two Hills, County No. 21	4,360	2,378	1,982
Camrose, County No. 22	7,653	4,056	3,597
Vermilion River, County No. 24	6,962	3,752	3,210
Minburn, County No. 27	4,913	2,667	2,246
Lamont, County No. 30 (1).	4,931	2,671	2,260
Elk Island National Park (I.D. 13)(2)	46	23	23
Cities — Cités:			
Camrose	8,673	4,249	4,424
Lloydminster (part)(3)	4,738	2,390	2,348
Towns — Villes:			
Bashaw	757	367	390
Lamont (4)	899	406	493
Mundare	511	244	267
Tofield	924	470	454
Two Hills	979	463	516
Vegreville	3,691	1,775	1,916
Vermilion	2,915	1,452	1,463
Viking	1,178	597	581
Villages:			
Andrew	466	230	26
Bawlf	182	88	94
Bittern Lake	100	54	46
Bruderheim	350	182	168
Chipman	181	88	93
Derwent	203	103	100
Dewberry	160	81	79
Edberg	145	79	66
Ferintosh	127	66	61
Hairy Hill	99	54	45
Hay Lakes	211	103	108
Holden	448	226	222
Innisfree	252	128	124
Kitscoty	320	158	162
Lavoy	114	54	60
Mannville	646	309	337
Marwayne	351	184	167
Minburn	106	62	44
Myrnam	403	201	202
New Norway	200	104	96
Paradise Valley	144	75	69
Rosalind	203	105	98
Ryley	428	216	212
Willingdon	325	138	187
Division No. 11 (1)	552,461	278,300	274,161
90. Sturgeon	10,976	5,961	5,015
Wetaskiwin, County No. 10.	8,023	4,341	3,682
Strathcona, County No. 20.	25,735	13,268	12,467
Leduc, County No. 25	10,537	5,718	4,819
Parkland, County No. 31 (2).	11,933	6,414	5,519
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	2,506	1,278	1,228
Cities — Cités:			
Edmonton	438,152	218,573	219,579
Wetaskiwin	6,267	3,006	3,261
Towns — Villes:			
Calmar	799	402	397
Devon	1,468	752	716
Drayton Valley	3,900	2,003	1,897
Fort Saskatchewan	5,726	3,144	2,582
Leduc	4,000	2,047	1,953
Morinville	1,475	743	732
St. Albert	11,800	5,991	5,809
Spruce Grove (3)	3,029	1,563	1,466
Stony Plain	1,770	870	900
Villages:			
Argentia Beach (4)	2	—	—
Betula Beach	—	—	—
Bon Accord	332	166	166
Breton	352	172	180
Crystal Springs	8	4	4
Edmonton Beach	148	79	69
Entwistle	353	182	171
Gibbens	551	284	267
Golden Days	19	12	7
Grandview (4)	16	9	7
Itaska Beach	—	—	—
Kapasiwin	—	—	—
Lakeview	8	—	—
Legal	563	285	278
Ma-Me-O Beach	89	48	41
Millet	456	230	226
New Sarepta	202	98	104
Point Alison	10	4	6
Poplar Bay (4)	—	—	—

Subdivision	Total	Males	Females
Seba Beach	165	91	74
Silver Beach	27	11	16
Sundance Beach (4)	5	—	—
Thorsby	595	299	296
Warburg	464	245	219
Division No. 12	54,647	28,859	25,788
18. I.D. (1)	8,816	4,835	3,981
85. I.D.	286	173	113
101. I.D.	1,717	957	760
102. I.D.	4,790	2,621	2,169
121. I.D.	165	99	66
143. I.D.	1,858	985	873
87. Bonnyville	10,935	5,904	5,031
Smoky Lake, County No. 13.	3,439	1,870	1,569
St. Paul, County No. 19	5,845	3,147	2,698
Wood Buffalo National Park (I.D. 24)(2)	186	98	88
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	3,844	2,002	1,842
Towns — Villes:			
Bonnyville	2,587	1,305	1,282
Cold Lake	1,309	704	605
Elk Point	729	355	374
Fort McMurray	6,847	3,571	3,276
Grand Centre	2,088	1,085	1,003
Lac La Biche	1,791	863	928
St. Paul	4,161	2,084	2,077
Smoky Lake	881	442	439
Villages:			
Bonnyville Beach	—	—	—
Glenden	354	181	173
Plamondon	189	101	88
Vilna	303	144	159
Warspite	110	57	53
Waskatenau	233	111	122
Division No. 13	43,786	22,994	20,792
15. I.D. (part)(1)	627	344	283
17. I.D. (part)(2)	1,965	1,043	922
107. I.D.	1,533	827	706
122. I.D.	432	216	216
92. Westlock	6,818	3,614	3,204
Thorhild, County No. 7	3,878	2,122	1,756
Barrhead, County No. 11	5,029	2,716	2,313
Athabasca, County No. 12	5,611	3,011	2,600
Lac Ste. Anne, County No. 28.	6,330	3,445	2,885
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	493	258	235
Towns — Villes:			
Athabasca	1,765	871	894
Barrhead	2,803	1,354	1,449
Mayerthorpe	1,036	514	522
Redwater	1,287	664	623
Westlock		1,570	1,676
Villages:			
Alberta Beach	320	156	165
Boyle	460	230	230
Castle Island	—	—	—
Clyde	233	117	116
Fort Assiniboine	173	92	81
Island Lake	20	13	7
Nakamun Park	3	—	—
Onoway	496	254	242
Radway	170	91	79
Ross Haven	21	13	8
Sandy Beach	22	8	14
Sangudo	360	178	182
Silver Sands (3)	2	—	—
South View (3)	19	11	8
Sunset Point	26	10	16
Thorhild	509	253	256
Val Quentin	41	28	13
West Cove	9	—	—
Yellowstone	14	7	7
Division No. 14 (1)	21,665	11,488	10,177
14. I.D. (2)	7,493	4,111	3,382
78. I.D.	3,210	1,753	1,457
79. I.D.	431	258	173
95. I.D.	3,582	1,944	1,638
96. I.D.	270	156	114
15. I.D. (part)(3)	1,327	754	573
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	—	—	—
Towns — Villes:			
Edson	3,818	1,941	1,877
Hinton	4,911	2,545	2,366
Whitecourt	3,202	1,684	1,518

Subdivision	Total	Males	Females
Villages:			
Evansburg	528	256	272
Wildwood	386	197	189
Division No. 15 (1)	94,762	50,129	44,633
16. I.D. (2)	4,215	2,321	1,894
110. I.D.	542	312	230
111. I.D.	624	356	268
126. I.D.	3,049	1,653	1,396
17. I.D. (part)(3)	9,313	4,883	4,430
123. I.D.	34	21	13
124. I.D.	2,104	1,098	1,006
125. I.D.	3,288	1,735	1,553
128. I.D.	936	475	461
129. I.D.	726	369	357
131. I.D.	2,107	1,123	984
144. I.D. (part) and 145. I.D. (part)(3)	118	62	56
19. I.D. (4)	2,155	1,189	966
20. I.D. (5)	2,730	1,530	1,200
21. I.D. (6)	3,160	1,747	1,413
22. I.D. (7)	3,209	1,803	1,406
23. I.D. (8)	4,188	2,277	1,911
144. I.D. (part) and 145. I.D. (part)	14	9	5
146. I.D.	628	346	282
147. I.D.	3,188	1,723	1,465
148. I.D.	16	11	5
149. I.D.	342	188	154
130. Smoky River	3,453	1,929	1,524
133. Spirit River	1,052	588	464
135. Peace	1,624	890	734
136. Fairview	1,615	856	759
Grande Prairie, County No. 1	8,723	4,776	3,947
Indian Reserves — Réserves indiennes	4,368	2,323	2,045
Cities — Cités:			
Grande Prairie	13,079	6,658	6,421
Towns — Villes:			
Beaverlodge	1,157	607	550
Fairview	2,109	1,041	1,068
Falher	918	462	456
Fox Creek (9)	1,281	696	585
Grande Cache (9)	2,525	1,358	1,167
Crimshaw	1,714	865	849
High Level	1,614	855	759
High Prairie Prairie	2,354	1,183	1,171
Manning	1,071	521	550
McLennan	1,090	555	535
Peace River	5,039	2,511	2,528
Rainbow Lake (9)	355	178	177
Slave Lake	2,052	1,044	1,008
Spirit River	1,091	549	542
Swan Hills	1,376	742	634
Valleyview	1,708	870	838
Villages:			
Berwyn	474	250	224
Donnelly	274	131	143
Eaglesham (9)	218	116	102
Crouxville	347	186	161
Hines Creek	438	246	192
Hythe	487	241	246
Kinuso	267	151	116
Nampa	283	145	138
Rycroft	461	238	223
Sexsmith	559	283	276
Wanham	268	145	123
Wembley	348	190	158

Population by Age Group for Alberta 1971

AGES	TOTAL
0 — 4	151,625
5 — 9	180,760
10 — 14	182,125
15 — 19	160,890
20 — 24	142,265
25 — 34	218,665
35 — 44	193,155
45 — 54	162,575
55 — 64	117,080
65 — 69	41,995
70+ —	76,760
Total	1,627,875

CHILD WELFARE

Number of Children in Care March 31, 1972

Permanent wards	2,542
Temporary wards	1,968
Wards in adoptive homes (406 Juvenile deliquents)	1,722
	6,232
Children in non-ward care	505
Out-of-province wards	175
	6,922
Children adjudged delinquent and on probation	1,123
	8,045

Placement of Children

Free Home	37
Boarding Home	3,323
Treatment Institutions	326
Correctional Institutions	23
Receiving Homes	224
Alberta School Hospital	118
Other Institutions	151
	842
Wage homes	2
Wards in adoptive homes	1,722
Runaways	129
Independent	48
Group Homes	236
With relatives	87
Wards in parents' homes under supervision	472
Children on probation	660

Children Coming Into Care April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972

Total number of children surrendered	812
Children made wards through court action	1,617
Temporary wardships extended	1,212
Temporary to Permanent Wardships	386
(Total number of children born out of wedlock	3,485

Adoptive Placement, Etc. April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972

Number of children in care placed in adoptive homes . . . . . .

Number of adoptions completed through District Court

Children in care . . .1,490

*Application for adoption Received	1,632	Nonwards	1,002
Not approved	30	Approved	1,549
Cancelled	348	Deferred	19

* These figures do not balance because of carry-over from the previous year

Foster Homes

Foster Home applications approved April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1971 94

Average number of foster homes in use each month 3,140

Homes and Institutions Licensed on March 31st, 1972

	Licensed	Pending	Total
Institutions	46	6	52
Foster homes	52	26	78
Day care centres	107	28	135
Nursery schools	142	34	176
Play schools	79	29	108
Unmarried mothers' homes	3	0	3
Homes for special care	24	6	30
	453	129	582

Single Men's Hostels & Half Way House
Average occupancy during fiscal year 1971/72

1971	Edmonton Hostel	Calgary Hostel	Gunn Welfare Centre	Youngstown Home	Half Way House
April	684	410	108	49	10
May	700	451	102	46	8
June	741	459	101	45	7
July	754	467	101	41	7
August	715	427	94	40	8
September	621	430	93	40	10
October	600	418	91	39	8
November	731	454	96	45	12
December	779	425	99	48	11
1972					
January	773	451	102	49	10
February	761	478	103	49	9
March	661	402	102	45	12

Social Work Units — Edmonton and Calgary Hostels

* Men directly placed on jobs 298
* Men referred to jobs and left hostel 576
* Calgary figures available for 4 months only

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH

Social Allowance Program — March 31, 1971

Family Units by Reason for Assistance

Children in Home of Guardian	665
Age	4,283
Ill Health	9,633
One-parent Families	9,194
Employed — Insufficient Income	1,493
Employment Opportunities Program	1,161
Unemployed Employables	3,339
	29,768

Family Units by Age of Family Head (excluding children in home of guardian)

15 - 19 years	1,480
20 - 24 years	3,255
25 - 29 years	3,100
30 - 34 years	2,621
35 - 39 years	2,495
40 - 44 years	2,520
45 - 49 years	2,276
50 - 54 years	2,243
55 - 59 years	2,525
60 - 64 years	3,427
65 - 69 years	1,713
70 - 74 years	756
75 - 79 years	367
80 - 84 years	199
85 plus	126

Employment Opportunities Program April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972

1. Persons referred to program	3,593
2. Not ready for employment	1,178
3. Accepted into employment	*2,415
4. Placed in employment and replaced in employment	*2,786
5. Total working at March 31, 1972	2,948
6. Placed in training April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972	256
7. Persons in training March 31, 1972	112
8. Persons employed and supplemented March 31, 1972	101
9. Savings to Department in assistance payments during the fiscal year	$1,392,200.00
Placement Officers, March 31, 1972	33
Unit Supervisors, March 31, 1972	5

Maximum Financial Benefits:

Medical Services: May be extended up to a period of one year. This includes usual medical services and dental and optical coverage.

Earnings Exemptions: May earn up to the following without affecting basic social allowance. This is in addition to usual earnings exemption of $25.00 for a person with dependants.

Number of dependant children

Month End	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
1st	$30.00	$40.00	$50.00
2nd	20.00	30.00	40.00
3rd	10.00	20.00	30.00
4th		10.00	20.00
5th			10.00

Pension Program

	Recipients March 31, 1972
Blind Persons' Allowances	121
Disabled Persons' Allowances	1,009
Mothers' Allowance	24
Disabled Persons' Pensions	84
Supplementary Allowance	6,005
Supplementary H & M only	9,756

Reimbursement to Municipalities

(80% of financial assistance costs) $5,954,056.39

Number of Family Units Assisted Through the Municipalities March 31, 1972: 3,787

* These figures do not balance, as there was a carry over from the previous year.

PREVENTATIVE SOCIAL SERVICES

Allocated Provincial Costs by Projects 71/72

1. Day Care, including capital costs	13 projects	$657,807.53	25.9 %
2. Family Service and Counselling	17 projects	580,027.09	22.8 %
3. Directors and Committees	25 projects	96,267.43	15.6 %
4. Homemakers and Home Visitors	9 projects	17,201.60	12.5 %
5. Headstart (Parent/Child Development)	30 projects	80,784.72	7.1 %
6. Family Life Education	12 projects	92,800.75	3.7 %
7. Inter Agency Involvement (Victoria Area and Mental Health Consultation Service)	2 projects	64,632.50	2.6 %
8. Youth Hostels and Drug Information	3 projects	22,849.62	.90%
9. Drop-In Centres	9 projects	75,528.00	2.9 %
10. Information and Referral	3 projects	44,691.60	1.8 %
11. Volunteer Bureaux	2 projects	23,486.40	.92%
12. Family Planning Clinics	2 projects	24,340.00	.96%
13. Boys' Club	1 project	25,398.40	.99%
14. Meals on Wheels	2 projects	16,750.40	.66%
15. John Howard Society Education Project	1 project	5,112.00	.2 %
16. Research	2 projects	5,432.00	.10%
17. Social Psychologist	1 project	8,585.60	.34%

Actual provincial costs for 1970/71 ..... $ 1,915,655.88

The allocated and actual costs do not balance, as some projects were not approved until late in the fiscal year.

MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY

April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972

PAYMENTS RECEIVED

Received from husbands of deserted and separated women	$ 978,934.89
Paid voluntarily by husbands to wives on Social Allowance	600,075.36
Received from Putative Fathers for Children of Unmarried Parents (Refunded to General Revenue to Offset Social Allowance Issued — $ 286,326.30)	423,865.81
Refund of Overpayments	83,595.69
Refund of Repayment Agreements	100,713.76
Received from Parents of Temporary Wards	49,921.86
Received under Non-Ward Care Agreements	35,720.56
TOTAL	$ 2,272,827.93

DISBURSEMENTS

Total paid into the General Revenue fund of the Province	$ 1,535,213.06
Total Collections applied towards expenses of Unmarried Mothers and their children	137,539.51
Total paid by husbands directly to wives on Social Allowance reducing Social Allowance payments accordingly	600,075.36
TOTAL	$ 2,272,827.93

The number of investigation and collection accounts carried by the Branch on March 31st, 1972 was as follows:

	Number of Investigations	Number of Collections
Deserted Wives — Agreements and Court Orders	2,523	4,103
Refund, Repayment, and Maintenance Agreements and Orders	———	3,640
Children of Unmarried Parents Agreements and Court Orders	2,679	2,484
Parents Maintenance Orders and Non-Ward Care Agreements	———	706
TOTAL	5,202	10,933

Missing Person Service 1,070

On March 31st, 1972, the Maintenance and Recovery Unit in each of the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary were responsible for 1,610 investigations and 1,954 collections (these figures were included in the above table).

METIS REHABILITATION BRANCH

Population of the eight Metis Colonies, March 31, 1972

Adults	1,469
School children Grades 1-8	1,157
Colleges and Vocational Schools	11
University	3
Pre-school	591
Total	3,231
Family Units	522

Earnings (all sources estimated)

Lumber	$ 204,045.00
Fishing and Trapping	30,000.00
Farming	91,500.00
Others (Labor projects, Winter Works Projects, etc.)	516,278.00

No ARDA Projects in effect during year.

Sales from Stores operated by Branch

Paddle Prairie	$ 61,511.28
Gift Lake	52,750.03
Kikino	69,883.45
Fishing Lake	27,327.64
Total	$211,472.40

Winter Work Projects (Canada Manpower) $292,627.00

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